"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds south, becoming variable.

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KEEN COMPETITION FOR HISTORY PRIZES

Interest of Teachers and Pupils Continues to Grow.

Teachers Ask Questions and Make Suggestions — Principals' Hearty Approval of the Contest for Pupils.

The many communications which are coming to THE NEW YORK TIMES with regard to the New York City History Competition indicate that the contest has awakened among teachers and pupils an interest which promises to make it one of the most memorable events in the school life of those who are now attending the public schools.

There seems to be a unanimity of opinion that no better choice of a subject could have been made for such a contest. The fact, too, that the Competition comes just when the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the city is to be celebrated lends to the subject an additional charm.

In the communications which have been received from teachers some interesting points have been raised, and their discussion probably will be enlightening to those to whom similar difficulties may have occurred. One of the teachers makes this suggestion:

"There may be five or six girls in one class whose compositions are excellent, and the fifth or sixth composition may be superior to the first in another class. If only two are allowed to be sent by the teacher, the fifth girl, who perhaps writes better than the first in another class, has no chance at all."

It is the uniform rule in all contests, of whatever character, where there are an unwieldy number of competitors, that the competitors are divided into classes. Those who show themselves the best in their respective classes gain the right to participate in the final, and the ultimate results, where the classes are supposed to be of the same standard, as they are in this instance, will be the same as if all the individuals are concerned, but the most deserving of the prizes will get them. Of course, as has been suggested, if there is a considerable difference in the proficiency of pupils of the same grade in different schools, it is possible that the condition laid down may not prove of exact fairness as far as individuals are concerned, but the scheme of award adopted is the only one by which all the classes having the right to compete could secure equal consideration of their claims from the Committee on Award.

A teacher of English in one of the Brooklyn schools calls attention to a condition of the Competition which, as he understood it, seemed inequitable. He stated in his communication:

"As a teacher of English, I am much interested in the theme you offer to the pupils and teachers of this city. There is, however, one fact to which I would like to call your attention. The greater number of our pupils are in the first three grades, and very few of them feel that it is worth while for them to enter the contest. The same feeling obtains in the minds of the teachers of these sections.

"The pupils of the first three grades of the High Schools need have no fear that they will be hopelessly handicapped. They will have an equal chance for the prizes with the higher grades. On each essay sent in the teacher should inscribe the grade of the pupil, as well as the name of the school, and the difference in grades will be given due consideration by the Committee of Award in making its decision.

ENTHUSIASM OF PRINCIPAL BEERS.

"Not only will I bring to the attention of my boys the New York City History Competition being conducted by THE NEW YORK TIMES, but I will urge upon them to do their best to win a good share of the prizes," said Nathan J. Beers, the Principal of Public School No. 15, yesterday.

Mr. Beers is the oldest of the veteran teachers of New York. He has been a Principal for over fifty years. He is quite enthusiastic about the contest.

"What has particularly pleased me about the competition which THE NEW YORK TIMES has inaugurated," Mr. Beers continued, "is that, besides helping to improve the composition of the pupils of the public schools, it will be of the greatest advantage in giving them knowledge of the city's history which they might not otherwise obtain, and will thus tend to make them better citizens. To make good citizens, I have always felt, was one of the chief objects of public school education.

"In my talks to my pupils I have striven throughout my career as a teacher to give such information and advice as would assist in the upbuilding of their character, and it is my greatest pride that there are now many men of prominence in this city who have been kind enough to say that to the early instruction received in my school they attributed in no small degree the success which they have attained in life.

"The changes in the character of the population in the Seventh School District during the period which I have had charge of this school, a period covering over half a century, convinces me that the choice of a subject made for THE TIMES'S competition was a most happy one. When I first took charge of this school, none but American-born boys attended it. This section of the city was the hotbed of Know-nothingism in the old days. Later on we had a considerable influx of Germans.

"At the present time four-fifths of our boys are of Bohemian extraction or the children of foreign-born Jews. They are a good class of boys, none better, and they give promise of making citizens who will be a credit to the city. But they are not likely to learn much of the history or traditions of New York in their home circles, and the city history competition, directing, as it will, their minds to the study of this history, cannot fail to be productive of results which will make for better citizenship in the years when those who are now in the schools come to take an active part in our city life.

"We have a composition competition in our school every year, and the prizes are four gold medals, which are offered by Abraham Gruber, one of my old pupils. One of our former pupils, now in the High School, won a composition prize in competition with students of the Columbia College, and so we are hopeful that we will make a good showing in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S competition. At any rate, we will do our best.

"While the prizes are an incentive to the pupils to enter the competition and do their best, every pupil who goes into the competition and makes a careful study of Mr. Xavier's papers will gain what is more valuable than a prize—an accurate knowledge of the history of our great and beloved city."

VIEWS OF OTHER PRINCIPALS.

William McAndrew, Principal of the Technical High School for Girls, said:

"The announcement by THE NEW YORK TIMES of the contest was chronicled on the day of its publication in our morning journal, and the interest in the project was immediate and enthusiastic. The girls of this school expect to compete.

"The feature of the competition that most strikingly appeals to me is the importance placed by THE TIMES on neatness and penmanship. So many new and so-called higher subjects meet the student when she takes up the work beyond the grammar school that the everyday virtues of clean paper and legible and attractive penmanship are easily neglected. We schoolmasters call so continually for neat work that the girls are likely to regard it as a fad of our own, but when a big newspaper puts these qualities first in the requirements of a contest like this we regard it as a friendly pat upon the back.

"The plan of printing in THE TIMES the material on which the essays must be based, and calling for an attractive and readable expression of these ideas in the student's own words, gives definiteness to the work that is highly to be commended. I took part in judging a literary contest instigated by one of the Chicago papers, where only the title of the essay was suggested by the paper. I regret to say that the boys and girls in some instances merely copied out whole chapters from books which they found in the public libraries bearing on the theme. While such dishonesty is rare among students, THE TIMES'S plan, by making it impossible, shows great advantage over the ordinary scheme."

Dr. John P. Conroy, President of the Male Principals' Association of Manhattan and the Bronx and Principal of Public School No. 170, One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second Streets, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, said he intended to hold a conference of his teachers, and would read to them the conditions of the contest proposed by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"I consider it the best attempt yet made to bring before the people and the children the fact that we are to celebrate next week the founding of this great city," said Dr. Conroy. "We have been slow in New York to appreciate the fact that we have the greatest city in the United States, and that it is 250 years old. In New England they have held such celebrations, and the people have been aroused to intense enthusiasm for months before, and everything was given up to indulge in the holiday.

"The people of New York know too little about their city, and they have not sufficient local pride. To stimulate this, and to make the children better acquainted with the city of their birth, or in which, at least, they at present reside, is in itself highly commendable."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. H. C.—THE NEW YORK TIMES cannot comply with your request for a lecturer.

M. R.—All essays to be considered in the New York City history competition must come to THE NEW YORK TIMES through a teacher of the public schools. They must come through a teacher of English, not a teacher of history.

E. H. (City College)—All pupils of the public High Schools and the first four grades of the elementary schools have the right to compete.

A. W.—The contest is for the pupils of the public High Schools and the first four grades of the elementary schools. Whatever institutions the school authorities hold are embraced within those designations will be included.

F. C. H. (Brooklyn)—Brooklyn, being a part of the City of New York, is included.

C. S.—The pupils of the first four grades of the elementary schools have the right to compete. If you are in one of those grades you can compete; if not, you are not eligible. Your teacher can settle that point if you are in doubt about it.

DANIEL FROHMAN MAY WED.

Friends of the Theatrical Manager Say That He Is Engaged to Marry Miss Margaret Illington.

While no announcement has been made, friends of Daniel Frohman, regarded as one of the most incorrigible bachelors in the dramatic profession, state that he and Miss Margaret Illington, leading lady with E. H. Sothern's company, are to be married late this Summer.

Before sailing for Europe a short time ago, it is said, Mr. Frohman informed several of his club friends that he expected to make Miss Illington his wife before the Summer was over, and in the Sothern company Miss Illington is said to have made no secret of her engagement.

Miss Illington has been alternating with Miss Cecilia Loftus as Mr. Sothern's leading woman this season, and was seen here with him at the Garden Theatre in "If I Were King" and "Hamlet." She is a pretty young actress of Jewish descent and made her first appearance in Mr. Frohman's stock company with "Frocks and Frills" at Daly's. She played the rôle of a pert maid and was remarked for her clever work, as she has been since. She is still with Mr. Sothern, the company playing a week's stand at the Broadway Theatre, Denver.

Mr. Frohman has for a long time made his home with his three sisters on the upper west side and been regarded as a confirmed bachelor. In recent years he has gradually abandoned theatrical companies in favor of musical enterprises, until now E. H. Sothern is the only actor under his management. He is building a new Lyceum Theatre, where he may revive the famous Lyceum Stock Company, but he will in the future give most of his time to musical stars, being abroad in that connection now.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., May 21.—Miss Margaret Illington refused to-night to receive newspaper men, but it was announced by a representative of E. H. Sothern that she has refused to confirm or deny the rumor that she is to marry Daniel Frohman. Among members of the Sothern company, however, it is understood that the engagement exists, but no one except Miss Illington and Mr. Frohman is in a position to say when the wedding will take place.

PREMIUM ON FAITHFULNESS.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., May 21.—The Remington Typewriter Company of Ilion made its many employes happy to-day by announcing that it had decided to give to all employes having been connected with the company for a period of ten or more years a bonus of $100 a year, to be paid in installments of $50 every six months, on June 1 and at Christmas time.

This resolution applies to all men who have already completed the ten years of service and to others as fast as they shall reach that point.

The plan is revocable by the company at its will, and in the case of the men, individually it is conditional upon faithful and good work.

At the present time 257 men are qualified to receive the bonus.

GASOLINE CANAL BOATS.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, May 21.—The Cincinnati and Toledo Packet Company has just been organized for the purpose of canal transportation by means of gasoline canalboats.

It is the plan of the new company to ship from Cincinnati and other Ohio points to New York City. From Cincinnati to Toledo the Miami and Erie Canal will be utilized. Specially constructed boats fitted for both canal and lake traffic will be used. From Toledo the boats will be taken in fleets and towed to Buffalo, where they will be taken down the Erie Canal to Troy, and from there to New York by way of the Hudson River. The boats will be hauled on the canals and the Hudson River in convoys by specially constructed boats, whose motive power is to be gasoline. These boats will be 21½ feet long and 14 feet beam. They will be equipped with 50 horse-power gasoline engines, and when completed will cost in the neighborhood of $10,000 each. At present it is the intention to build but five of these boats for towing purposes, but each will have the power to haul four ordinary canalboats, while the power boat itself will be so constructed that it will also carry a load equal to that of one of the towing boats.

The principal plan at present is to reach Lake Superior with these boats, and there they will be loaded with fine Lake Superior iron, which will be brought to Ohio or taken to New York City by way of the Erie Canal and the Hudson River in the same transport upon which it is loaded without breaking the bulk or rehandling it, thus making the cheapest transportation that can possibly be afforded, while the return trip will take coal, machinery, sugar, and the like back to the more northern ports, or to Ohio from New York, or vice versa if desired.

Every Man Wants Map of Manchuria.

Gresser, Commercial Agent of the United States at Vladivostock, says: "The best map of Manchuria is published by the New York Central." A copy will be mailed on receipt of 5 cents in stamps by G. H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York.—Adv.

NEW YORK BROKERS ACCUSED OF BOODLING

Senator Ayling's Charges in Connecticut Legislature.

Declares $50,000 Was Raised to Pass Savings Bank Investment Bill—Accused Firms' Denials.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 21.—After an acrimonious debate, in which charges of corruption were made, the Senate to-day passed the bill adding to the list of securities now permitted for investment of savings banks, bonds of the St. Louis Terminal Railroad Association, the Buffalo and Susquehanna, the Louisville and Nashville, and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

Senator Ayling of Norwich alleged that "a pool had been formed of New York bond dealers and brokers to pass through the Connecticut Legislature a bill to place these bonds upon the lists open to savings banks and trust companies for investment in the face of unanimous and concerted protest by the fifty-five out of the ninety savings banks of the State, organized as the Connecticut Savings Bank Association." The Senator declared that Mr. Redmond of Redmond, Kerr & Co., New York, had admitted that this pool had been formed and that $50,000 had been sent to a legislative agent at Hartford for legislative purposes. He intimated that the committee had been tampered with, and asked Senator Nash of the committee if this was not so, receiving no direct answer. Members of the pool, Senator Ayling said, are J. Pierpont Morgan, Redmond, Kerr & Co., and Vermilye & Co.

The attack by Senator Ayling came when Senator Nash of the committee called the bill from the table.

"I don't know what has influenced this committee in reporting favorably these bonds in the face of two-thirds of the bank men of the State," said Senator Ayling, "but I think they ought to be told that they are to legislate for the people of Connecticut and not for Wall Street. No Connecticut banker wants these investments. No one appeared for them but outside interests. It is plain enough why New York brokers want Connecticut to be made the dumping ground for these stocks. They can't sell them, and they can't get their own States or any Western States to approve them, so they come to Connecticut to get this State to put a market value on them. It is nothing less than a stock-jobbing proposition emanating from Wall Street.

"What is the pressure that has been brought to bear to pass this bill that all banks of this State are opposed to? Has it been friendly feeling or has it been financial consideration? It is plain enough what it has been. It is notorious that more money has been put into Connecticut for the passage of this bill than for any other matter. I know it to be a fact that a pool has been formed of New York brokers, and that this pool has been given to their legislative lobbyist to get the measure through this committee and General Assembly. That has been admitted by Mr. Redmond of Redmond, Kerr & Co. of New York, one of the pool."

Senator Ayling then asked Senator Nash, Chairman of the Committee on Banks, if this was not so. There was great excitement for a moment when Senator Ayling intimated that star-chamber hearings had been given by Senator Nash, and he was called to order by the Chair.

Senators Tracy of Waterbury, Fuessenich of Torrington, and Wilcox of Berlin, followed Senator Ayling in the attack, reiterating some of his charges. On the vote sixteen Senators voted for the bill and six against it. Of the sixteen who favored the bill only Senator Sinclair spoke for it.

A representative of Vermilye & Co. said to-day that the investments named in the bill were gilt-edged, and were so regarded everywhere by bankers, and that the only reason why they were opposed was because they were held by New York brokerage houses other than the firm of Goldman, Sachs & Co., who control twenty-four of the twenty-six railroad bonds now allowed for savings banks investments in this State. He added that the trust companies and Trustees throughout the State wanted more bonds added, and that they were in favor, as were many of the savings banks, of extending the list to brokers other than Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Senator Nash vigorously denied any financial influence on his conduct, and various members of the Committee on Banks who reported for the bill said the whole question was whether Goldman, Sachs & Co. were to be allowed to continue to monopolize Connecticut savings bank investments.

The House will receive the bill on Tuesday, when another fight is expected.

Henry S. Redmond of Redmond, Kerr & Co. said yesterday:

"I know absolutely nothing about any such matters as Senator Ayling speaks of. I have never been in Hartford in my life, have never seen the Senator, and never have admitted any such alleged facts as he refers to. The entire matter is a surprise to me. I am interested in some of the securities to which reference is made, but our interest in the passage of the bill in question goes no further than legitimate business interest. We have been interested in no fund and there is no such fund, to my knowledge. Such a move would be worse than foolish and no legitimate banking house would stoop to such methods. As far as my firm or myself are concerned, you can deny the story in the most emphatic terms."

Neither Mackay or the firm of Vermilye & Co. said:

"This is a strange story. Our firm has been in business for three-quarters of a century and is too firmly established to have any such charges made by any one, considered of weight. We are a legitimate firm and our business always has been done on proper principles. To the best of my knowledge no member of the firm of Vermilye & Co. has even gone before any committee of the Legislature in favor of this bill and we have not engaged any one or had any interest in any one who may have gone before the committee to argue either for or against the measure referred to. Of course, we should like to see the bill become a law, because it would give an additional market for some of the securities in which we are interested. As for taking any improper means to accomplish the passage of the act, however, we would not think of such a thing, and I do not believe that any one will believe we have been connected with any improper move, if indeed any improper move has been made by any one. These charges are utterly reckless and I believe unfounded. They are unfounded as far as we may be concerned, in any event, and I do not believe any of the firms mentioned were improperly concerned."

Harry Sachs of Goldman, Sachs & Co., of 31 Nassau Street, said:

"I have absolutely no knowledge concerning any of the matters referred to in this dispatch. We have had nothing to do with the State Bank Association in connection with this or any other matter, and our firm is playing no part in anything that may be going on there. As to what is going on, I am wholly unadvised except what I see in the papers and what your dispatch contains."

RAPID-ACTING DIVORCE MILL.

Fourteen Couples Separated in Ninety Minutes in Kansas City Court.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 21.—In the audience in Judge Slover's courtroom this morning were men and women, for the most part women, desirous of being made free from the bonds of matrimony. There were two or three babies whose prattle seemed strangely out of place under the circumstances. The performance began at 9:30 o'clock and lasted about ninety minutes, in which fourteen divorces were granted. All were default cases, that is, suits in which no defense was made.

The New "Chicago Limited."

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, will leave New York 4:55 P. M. daily, beginning May 24; arrive Chicago 4:00 P. M.—Adv.

New York for luncheon; Chicago for breakfast after a delightful ride, 980 miles in 20 hours, on the trains of the century—New York Central's "20th Century Limited."—Adv.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN ILL WITH SMALLPOX.

Went from Mills Hotel to Daughter's Home in Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, May 21.—George Francis Train, the well-known New Yorker, is ill with smallpox at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Susan M. T. Gulager, in this city. It is a light case and the physicians attending him said to-night that they were hopeful the patient would recover. They admitted, however, that the disease has not yet reached the stage where the outcome could be foretold with any degree of certainty. In a person of Mr. Train's years it is conceded to be a hard matter to resist even a light attack of the malady.

Mr. Train came to Stamford yesterday feeling ill. He had been living at the Mills Hotel, in New York, and left there just before coming here. When he reached his daughter's house he was very sick and Dr. Shirk and Dr. Frederick Schavoir were called. They suspected the symptoms to be those of smallpox, but decided to watch them for a day before coming to any positive conclusion. This afternoon they told the city Health Department of their suspicions, and then the authorities sent Dr. Henry P. Gelb to make an official examination of the patient. Dr. Gelb pronounced the case to be unquestionably one of smallpox.

The city has just established an isolation camp at Simsbury, in the rural districts of Stamford, for patients suffering from contagious diseases. It was at first proposed to remove Mr. Train there, but later the authorities reconsidered the question and decided that it would not be necessary to remove him, as the house where he is is in a sparsely settled part of the city. The house has been rigorously quarantined.

Mrs. Gulager is the widow of Philip N. Gulager and has considerable means. For three years her father has spent his time between the Mills Hotel and her residence in this city. About a month ago Mrs. Gulager's young son had a birthday party, a feature of which was theatricals. Mr. Train took one of the principal parts. The physicians say that, judging from the condition of Mr. Train now, he must have been suffering from smallpox for a week.

George Francis Train lived at the Mills Hotel No. 1, in Bleecker Street, from the time it was built. He left there on Wednesday, saying he was not feeling well and that he was going to the home of his daughter, in Stamford, where he could get better care than he could at the hotel.

Dr. Lederle, President of the Board of Health, heard last evening of Mr. Train's illness and immediately sent Inspectors to the hotel. Mr. Train's rooms were locked and later they will be fumigated. At 11 o'clock last night a corps of physicians examined and vaccinated all of the patrons and employes.

Mr. Train is an author, promoter, lecturer, and political speaker. During late years he has had no settled vocation and has been somewhat noted for his eccentricities. During all his stay at the Mills Hotel, the attendants say, he never ate anything except vegetables. He spent most of his time in his rooms reading and writing. He is seventy-four years old.

KANSAS TORNADO SWEPT; TWO PERSONS KILLED.

Three Storms Strike Salina, Causing Two Fatalities—Residence Part of Ashland Wrecked.

SALINA, Kan., May 21.—The third tornado in twenty-four hours passed through here to-night. Two persons were killed.

ASHLAND, Kan., May 21.—The best residence portion of this place was wrecked by a tornado late to-day. A score or more of houses were destroyed. Great damage is reported from the country, but the extent cannot be definitely ascertained to-night. Many persons here had narrow escapes. No one was killed, but several were injured.

COLUMBUS UP FOR AUCTION.

Artistic Freak Relic of Chicago Fair and His Three Caravels to Go Under the Hammer.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 21.—The South Park Board to-day decided to auction off the Columbus Statue and the three caravels—the Nina, the Pinta, and the Santa Maria—and all their furnishings. The Columbus that for years stood on the lake front and caused artistic shudders to crawl along the spines of all beholders and that for the last five years has been reposing peacefully behind the wagon house in Washington Park, is to go to the highest bidder.

The caravels have long since ceased to be an attraction, and Commissioner Hodgkins to-day offered a resolution to sell them. Some one suggested that Columbus be added to the list. The furnishings of the caravels will be sold to curio seekers. They consist of shields, spears, armor and lances, such as were used by the men who came over with Columbus.

MR. SELIGMAN UNDER BOND.

Broker Who Cut His Throat Is Out of Danger—Will Be Charged with Attempted Suicide.

Washington Seligman, the broker, who is in Roosevelt Hospital suffering from a deep gash in his throat, self-inflicted Wednesday evening at his apartment, at the Rossmore Hotel, Broadway and Forty-second Street, was pronounced entirely out of danger yesterday.

The safety razor blade he used did not touch any artery. Mr. Seligman was held as a prisoner, charged with attempting suicide, until the afternoon, when Magistrate Mayo went to his bedside and admitted him to bail in $1,000, setting a hearing for June 4. The bond was furnished by Rupert L. Joseph, a retired merchant of 32 East Seventy-fourth Street. The police guard was then raised.

Mr. Seligman received several callers, but their identity the hospital authorities refused to disclose. No one could be found to discuss Mr. Seligman's injury at his office at 52 Broadway. Jefferson Seligman of J. & W. Seligman, his brother, said he had kept so much to himself for so long that his relatives could make no definite statement as to his financial affairs.

"Washington Seligman is rich," he said. "He is a member of the Stock Exchange in high standing, and I am willing to say that he is in the soundest position financially. I think he could pay several times over any obligations he may have incurred in his financial operations. If he made the statement as quoted last night, that he is in financial difficulties, he must have been a bit out of his head."

MR. HARRIMAN RECOVERING.

Physician Says That the Railroad President Will Soon Be Well.

E. H. Harriman, who is recovering from the effects of an operation for appendicitis at the Hotel Netherland, was so much better yesterday that he was able to take light nourishment. His bed was moved to a window opening on Fifth Avenue, and he was propped up so that he could look out.

Dr. W. G. Lyle, who is attending the railroad President, said late last night that he was sleeping quietly after a peaceful and restful day, and that all danger of complications had passed and that the patient would soon be on the high road to recovery. Dr. Lyle said that he had never attended any person who had made such a quick rally as Mr. Harriman.

Bureau of Information.

Rock Island ticket offices at 461 Broadway and 26th St. and 9th Av. are veritable bureaus of information, where you can find out everything about a western trip—cost, time, through cars, Colorado, California, Texas and Mexico. Call or write.—Adv.

Pennsylvania Railroad's Improved Western Service

Begins Sunday, May 24. Two new limited trains. Consult ticket agents.—Adv.

There Are Eight of Them.

New York to Chicago—eight splendidly equipped trains a day by the New York Central. This is a sample of our service.—Adv.

Music at Luncheon.—Café Boulevard, 2d Av. and 10th St., 3 blocks from Wanamaker's.—Adv.

SPEEDY RELIANCE DEFEATS COLUMBIA

New Yacht Leads Old Defender by Over Thirteen Minutes Actual Time.

Start in a Calm and Finish in a Ten-Knot Breeze—Reliance Superior in Reaching to Columbia and is Admirably Handled by Capt. Barr.

The Reliance, which this year is a candidate for the honor of defending the America's Cup, met the Columbia yesterday on the Sound off Glen Cove, and the old champion, which twice has successfully defended the famous trophy, had to lower her colors to the new racer. It was the opening race of the season, and Reliance's first appearance in the yachting arena. The triangular course was 25 miles around, the breeze, which for two hours was no breeze at all, developed later a strength of 10 to 12 knots, and under these conditions the Reliance was able to cross the finish line 14 minutes and 43 seconds ahead of the Columbia. Reliance got over the line 1 minute and 10 seconds ahead of Columbia, so the actual beating was 13 minutes and 33 seconds.

The new yacht gained on each leg, but the course was not one calculated to show her all-around sailing qualities, as each leg was a reach. The first was eleven miles long, and was from Matinnicock Point to Lloyd's Point, on the Long Island shore, and the yachts had the wind abeam. The Reliance gained 7 minutes and 40 seconds on this leg, but some of this large gain must be attributed to luck, for Reliance had the benefit of several favoring off-shore puffs which did not get near Columbia. Three-quarters of the leg was a drifting match, and on this point of sailing the new boat easily demonstrated her superiority over the old.

The second leg was a three-mile reach across the Sound, to Budd Reef, and the breeze, which had blown up to 6 knots before the yachts reached the first mark, strengthened to 12 knots from the southwest, which made the leg an easy reach with the wind coming over the quarter. Reliance gained on this short leg, 1 minute and 30 seconds; that is, she covered the distance at the rate of a half minute per mile better than the Columbia, making the three miles in 13 minutes and 40 seconds, or at the rate of 13.1 miles per hour.

From the second mark to the finish was eleven miles southwest by west-half-west, which the yachts covered in long tack close hauled with a short hitch at the finish to get over the line. The wind still held at ten knots, backing a little to southwest by west, and the yachts had an opportunity to show how high they could point into the wind, and this appeared about equal, and both looked up very high, but the Reliance footed so much faster that she gained four minutes and thirty-three seconds in the eleven miles. Some of Columbia's loss on this leg was due to an accident. Soon after rounding the second mark, the tack of her baby jibtopsail parted and the sail went up the stay, bunching at the top. A man was sent aloft to seize it, but it was five minutes before a new baby topsail was set flying.

Neither yacht managed to get over the starting line before the two-minute handicap expired after the starting gun was fired at 1:55, the Reliance getting over first and to windward at 1:58, and the Columbia following one minute and ten seconds later. For the whole race the times were:

	Start. Official.	Actual.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Reliance	1:57	1:58	6:14:36	4:17:36
Columbia	1:57	1:59:10	6:15:19	4:16:19

The gain on the first leg was 41.8 seconds per mile; on the second, 30 seconds per mile, and on the third 23.9 seconds per mile, or an average of 32 seconds per mile for the whole race. Reliance's average speed on the second leg was 13.1 miles per hour, and on the third 10.1 knots per hour.

NEW YACHT SHOWS GREAT SPEED.

As a proof of Reliance's powers yesterday's exhibition must have been satisfactory in the extreme to her managers and owners. In the faintest of airs she opened out on Columbia in a way that does not suffer by comparison with that redoubtable drifter, the Constitution. When the breeze came about 4 o'clock she took the best of it, and she filled away on the port tack after jibing round the first mark with a burst of speed that was really remarkable. Just before she caught the wind was the only time during the whole race that Columbia made any appreciable gain on her, but the Columbia, in her only piece of luck during the whole afternoon, was in the limits of each breeze which sprang up out of Oyster Bay. The yachts were then off Centre Island Point, Columbia a mile and a half astern, and in two hours they had gone barely five miles.

Perhaps the most pleasing feature in Reliance's work was the easy way in which she left the water. Every wheat she was heeled over to such an angle that her rail was under there was no sign of a dragging wave under her counter, and hardly any perceptible wake. The long drawn out bow glided over the water with little fuss, and the overhangs were utilized so well that when the yacht heeled she lengthened her designed water line by one-third of the forward overhang and two-thirds of the long after overhang. The yacht's balance, too, was perfect. Several times Capt. Barr was seen to walk around the wheel, it not needing his hand to it, so nicely was the yacht trimmed and balanced.

CAPT. BARR'S EXCELLENT HANDLING

Capt. Barr handled his boat and his sails with excellent judgment, and some of the big gain on the first leg must be attributed to the way in which he got the wind with a balloon jib topsail, while Capt. Miller kept to an intermediate. The handling of Columbia at other points of the race, particularly on the short leg, was puzzling. Her jib topsail fouled rounding the first mark and several seconds were lost before it was sheeted home, and the jib was not set at all until just before she reached the second mark.

The sails of both yachts were well-nigh perfect, both big club topsails being works of art. Reliance's mainsail set and drew beautifully, for the first time this season, in fact. Columbia's headsails, which looked like the Ratsey make, were much admired.

The fact that Constitution was out of the first race detracted somewhat from the interest, but a big fleet of steam yachts and innumerable sailing craft were at the start off Matinicock Point. The New York Yacht Club contingent and their guests came in the Sirius of the Iron Steamboat Company, and there were enough of them to comfortably crowd the decks. Among the yachts on hand, most of which had their owner's aboard, were The Privateer, which R. A. C. Smith placed at the disposal of the Regatta Committee, consisting of S. Nicholson Kane, Newbury D. Lawton, and Edward H. Wales. Others on the Privateer were Controller Edward M. Grout, Irving Cox, Commander Kelley, George A. Cormack, and J. Frederic Tams. August Belmont was there on the Scout with a party of guests, Adrian Iselin, Jr., on the Surf, C. L. F. Robinson on the Wanderer, Commodore Frederick G. Bourne on the Delaware, J. Rogers Maxwell on the Celt, H. W. Putnam on the Ariadne. Other yachts were Lloyd Phoenix's Intrepid, J. H. Alker's Florence, Henry T. Sloane's Idler, N. G. Herreshoff's Roamer, Walter Jennings's Tuscarora, the Nominia, the Nyiked, the turbine yacht Revolution, Clarence H. Mackay's Colonia, the Lavrock, the Viking, the Coronto, the Duchess, the Oneida, the Mayita, the Tuna, the Mirage, the Vanish, the Amereuse, and the schooner yachts Emerald and Murial.

Both yachts had up their mainsails and clubtopsails early in the morning, and Reliance, setting headsails, proceeded from New Rochelle to the mark about 11:30. The Columbia was towed from her Glen Cove moorings by E. D. Morgan's launch Vanish. On the Reliance, besides C. Oliver Iselin, were N. G. Herreshoff, who had come from Bristol to examine the Constitution; Herbert C. Leeds, W. Butler Duncan, Woodbury Kane, and Newberry D. Thorne. E. D. Morgan sailed on the Columbia and handled the wheel himself for much of the time, while Capt. Miller looked out for the sails.

When noon, the starting hour, came, there wasn't the sign of a breeze, and the Regatta Committee signaled from the Privateer that the race would be postponed until later in the day. As far as the eye could reach the surface of the water was undisturbed by a ripple, and many of the yachts, whose owners saw no prospects of a race, went home.

The next race will take place to-morrow, and much interest is manifested in it, as Constitution will be on hand. Many yachtsmen are of the opinion that Constitution had she been in yesterday's race, would have opened out so far in the light breezes at the start that it would have been difficult to overcome the lead, particularly as there was no beating to windward, where she previously showed weakness.

START OF THE RACE.

The preliminary signal notifying the yachts to get ready was given at 1:25, and signals were hoisted indicating that the course would be east by north one-quarter north 11 knots to Eaton's Point, thence across the Sound north-northwest 3 knots to the buoy on Budd's Reef, and thence southwest by west half west to Matinicock Point, 11 knots. The course was thus an extended triangle 25 knots long. The wind, if the soft air prevailing was worthy to be called a wind, came from south-southwest, making the first legs of the course a broad reach.

Both yachts had been manoeuvring under all plain sail with their largest clubtopsail aloft. The clubtopsail of the Reliance was a skyscraper, while that of the Columbia did not suffer much by comparison. As soon as the course was given preparations were made on both yachts to set spinnakers, though there was little prospect, unless the wind hauled further to the west, that they could be made to draw. At the same time balloon jibtopsails were sent aloft in stops. The Reliance changed her working staysail for a small balloon, but the Columbia did not follow the example.

When the preparatory signal was given at 1:40 both yachts were on the port tack to the northward and westward of the committee boat, the Columbia being the further away. There was a little life to the air at the moment, and the yachts held on to the westward. But the fickle wind played a trick on the skippers. When they went about to stand for the line there was scarcely enough air to take them there within the handicap limit. The time fixed for start was 1:55, and, as in the cup races, the yachts then had two minutes in which to cross the line without being handicapped. Neither succeeded in doing it. The Reliance was handicapped by just one minute, while the Columbia was one minute and ten seconds worse off. Balloon jibtopsails were broken out before crossing the line, and the Columbia soon after crossing let both jib and staysail run down in an effort to make the balloon draw better. The balloon staysail of the Reliance seemed to be a help, for she drew slowly ahead.

The little breeze that enabled the yachts to start first backed somewhat to the south and then fell lighter. At 2:18 the Reliance took in her staysail. Five minutes later the balloon jibtopsail of the Columbia fell flat against the stays. It remained there exactly four minutes. Then it was let down on the run and an intermediate jibtopsail set up in its stead.

Off Oak Neck Point Capt. Barr, having carried the intermediate jib topsail for half an hour, decided that the Reliance would do better with the balloon, and that change was quickly made. The effect soon proved the soundness of his judgment, for his yacht drew steadily away from the Columbia, which held on to her intermediate jibtopsail for more than three-quarters of an hour longer.

FIRST GOOD BREEZE SPRINGS UP.

The course of the yachts lay now along the south shore of the Sound. Off Oak Neck Point they were practically becalmed. Off Centre Island Point, five miles from the start, when the Reliance had abeam on the starboard hand about 4 o'clock, that racer caught a nice slant of air out of Oyster Bay, and started ahead with a bone in her teeth. She went through the water at a lively pace, making but little fuss under the bows, and carrying no perceptable drag. She now dropped the Columbia rapidly, but the older boat was much less favored by the breeze. Capt. Miller had taken in his intermediate jib topsail at 3:48 and broke out his balloon three minutes later. But the wind almost immediately backed on him, so that the big headsail could not draw, and it had to come down again inside of 20 minutes. The Reliance, on the other hand, was able to carry her balloon until 4:27, and it pulled her along in fine style. The wind had backed to south-southeast, and west of Huntington Bay there came a ten-knot breeze that pulled the Reliance until her rail was level with the water, but not awash. At that angle she made great speed and presented a magnificent picture. The mark of the first turn was now in plain view. She was not long in reaching it.

There was a long gap, more than a mile, between the two yachts at the mark off Eaton's Point. The turns were made as follows:

	H.M.S.
Reliance	5:09:50
Columbia	5:20:10

They were then separated by an interval of 10 minutes and 20 seconds, which represented a further gain for the Reliance of 1 minute and 30 seconds. This was a gain of thirty seconds a mile, the leg being three miles long. If the Columbia had been better handled her loss would no doubt have been less, but the new boat indisputably sailed faster.

For a considerable time jibtopsails were despised, but at 5:36 the Reliance sent aloft a "baby," the wind having softened a bit, and the Columbia followed her example two minutes later. Here again the old champion encountered bad luck. The jibtopsail had not been set two minutes when the tack parted and the sail went fluttering up the stay. It was a serious drawback to the boat, and a difficult imp to capture, as a man had to be sent up the masthead for the purpose. But Capt. Miller's crew worked handily in the emergency, and within five minutes the fugitive sail was seized and brought to the bowsprit. It was then quickly reset.

The Columbia was almost hull down astern when her adversary crossed the line. She had dropped behind on this leg also, but how much could not be determined before the finish. A comparison of the finishing times shows that her loss was 4 minutes and 23 seconds. That was not so many seconds per mile as on the second leg, but enough to warrant a suspicion that in a breeze such as prevailed and a smooth sea she is not a match for the new candidate. A hard thrash to windward and a more even distribution of luck throughout the course may of course call for a revision of this opinion, but as appearances now stand, the palm must be awarded to the Reliance.

By standing a little further to the westward the Columbia was able to finish on the starboard tack, and therefore, in one hitch less than the winner. The times at the finish were as follows:

	H.M.S.
Reliance	6:14:36
Columbia	6:29:19

Eurnett's Cocoaine kills dandruff, allays irritation and promotes the growth of the Hair.—Adv.

Seaboard Air Line Railway.

Double daily train service. Through sleeping cars; cafe dining cars. Office, 1,183 B'way.—Adv.

KISHINEFF ASSASSINS ESCAPING SCOT FREE

The Investigating Magistrate a Bitter Anti-Semite.

He Is Doing All He Can to Impede the Course of Justice—More Particulars of the Massacre.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 21.—The Jewish Chronicle has courteously furnished me with advance proofs of to-morrow's issue, which will contain additional particulars of the Kishineff atrocities.

The paper prints a private letter sent from Kishineff to St. Petersburg, saying that the judicial inquiry is being directed to protecting the real assassins and throwing the blame on the Social Democrats, of whom there are none in Kishineff.

The letter adds that the investigating Magistrate, M. Davidovitch, who carried on an anti-Jewish camp

casioned rumors among the Christians about intended Jewish persecutions. In some of the cities the Jews began forming self-defense associations. After I reported to his Majesty about the disorders, his Majesty commanded me to impress on the commanders in the provinces and towns that they are obliged to, and are held personally responsible to, take all the necessary measures to prevent violence and calm the populace, in order to remove the occasion of fears for life and property in any portion.

"In informing your Excellency of the monarch's will I feel obliged to state for your guidance that no sort of associations for self-defense can be tolerated."

The Jews are not inclined to depend solely on the police, and have armed themselves, in spite of the circular, throughout the Jewish belt. Undoubtedly their action prevented repetitions of the massacre at Kieff, Odessa, Minsk, and elsewhere.

The Minsk Jews are so alarmed that the slightest outbreak causes a general closing and barricading of their shops.

LETTER FROM COUNT TOLSTOI.

He Declares That the Real Culprit Is the Russian Government.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 21.—Answering a private letter asking for his opinion of the Kishineff massacre, Count Tolstoi writes:

"My relations to the Jews and the terrible Kishineff affair must be clear to everybody interested in my beliefs. My relation to the Jews can only be as that to brothers whom I love, not because they are Jews, but because they and everybody are the sons of one Father, God. That love does me no violence, because I have met and know Jews who are very good people.

"My relation to the Kishineff crime is also defined in my religious beliefs. Before knowing all the frightful details I understood the horror and felt intense pity for the innocent victims of mob savagery, mingled with perplexity at the bestiality of the so-called Christians, and aversion and disgust for the so-called educated people who instigated the mob and sympathized with its deeds.

"Above all, I was horrified at the real culprit, namely the Government, with its foolish, fanatical priesthood and gang of robber officials. The Kishineff crime was a consequence of preaching lies and violence, which the Government carries on with such stubborn energy in Russia.

"The Government's relation to the affair is new proof of its rude egoism, hesitating at no atrocity when it is a question of crushing movements regarded as dangerous, and is proof of its complete equanimity, which is like that of the Turkish Government toward the Armenian massacres and most horrible atrocities, if only its interests remain untouched."

LABOR OUTBREAKS IN ST. PETERSBURG FEARED.

Revolutionary Agitators Active—Much Anxiety as to What Will Occur at Approaching Celebration.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 18.—The greatest anxiety prevails in administrative circles, owing to the possibility of serious outbreaks on the occasion of the approaching bicentenary of this city. The police have requested the owners of workshops and factories to refuse a holiday to the employes during the festivities, but the men will probably refuse to work. They have recently shown much unruliness.

Revolutionist emissaries have been flooding the workshops with seditious literature, in which it is declared that, while the Czar in his proclamation of March 11 "pretended to be animated by a desire to ameliorate the lot of the peasants, his Majesty in reality cares nothing for them," and the men must themselves obtain their rights. These pamphlets are couched in language most insulting to the Czar, the Csarina, and the Government.

The employers are asking for police protection during the celebrations, fearing attacks on their establishments. The recent destruction by fire of a factory in St. Petersburg, involving the loss of about $300,000, is attributed to the workmen.

The working people here are becoming more insistent in their demands for an increase of wages, a reduction of the hours of employment, and the right of association and of organization for mutual aid.

The bank managers, shopkeepers, and warehousemen have decided to close their establishments during the festivities.

The police have discovered another secret printing shop and have seized many revolutionary proclamations.

BIG INDIGNATION MEETING.

New York Aroused by the Outrages at Kishineff.

Arrangements have been made to hold a monster indignation meeting at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening next to protest against the atrocities committed upon the Jews at Kishineff. Mayor Low will preside. Among those who have signed the call for the meeting are:

John A. Stewart,	John C. Brown,
R. Fulton Cutting,	Carl Schurz,
John D. Crimmins,	Lyman J. Gage,
William E. Dodge,	Robert W. De Forrest,
Morris K. Jesup,	J. G. Carlisle,
Charles R. Flint,	Henry Clews,
Joseph F. Daly,	Joseph Larocque,
William G. Choate,	William D. Guthrie,
Thomas F. Ryan,	Levi P. Morton,
David McClure,	Francis Lynde Stetson,
A. S. Frissell,	Charles Scribner,
August Belmont,	John F. Dillon,
Wheeler H. Peckham,	John E. Parsons,
Eugene A. Philbin,	George Foster Peabody,
Edmund Wetmore,	Edwin Langdon,
C. A. Grierson, Jr.,	Andrew Carnegie,
Spencer Trask,	William P. Dixon,
Paul D. Cravath,	Bird S. Coler.
W. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	

President Schurman of Cornell, the Rev. Dr. Hillis, and the Rev. Dr. MacArthur will speak. It is expected that ex-President Cleveland, Bishop Potter, and Archbishop Farley will be present.

Other meetings have been planned to take place at the Metropolis Theatre, One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, on Sunday, and at the Holland Casino, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, on Tuesday. On Tuesday evening, also, Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 71, Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, which is the banner lodge of the order, which has over 50,000 members in the city, will hold an indignation meeting at the Harlem Casino, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue. Among the speakers will be many of the leading rabbis in the city, Jacob H. Schiff, Edward Lauterbach, and others. Henry Jacobs is Chairman of the committee of the Free Sons, who will be in charge of the meeting.

Activity on the part of the committees that are raising funds for the relief of the sufferers at Kishineff continues, and the public is still contributing generously.

The committee, of which Daniel Guggenheim is Treasurer, sent yesterday to the Alliance Israélite Universelle 50,000f., which makes a total of 100,000f. forwarded to Paris by this committee.

Arnold Kohn, Treasurer of the Central Committee, reports that funds continue to come from all over the United States. Yesterday's receipts were $1,500. Mr. Kohn received a cable to the effect that disturbances had ceased, but that there were much distress and poverty. The committee last evening instructed Mr. Kohn to cable 2,000 rubles to the authorities in charge of the relief funds at Kishineff. The subject of organizing the committee into a relief association for the great number of immigrants who will probably leave Russia in view of the outrages, was brought up. It was decided that it was necessary first to dispose of all moneys received for the immediate sufferers, as intended by the contributors, before organization for the relief of the immigrants could be made. It was also decided to communicate with other relief societies to secure unity in purpose and action if possible.

The Jews of Brooklyn are preparing to hold a big entertainment to raise funds for their co-religionists at Kishineff. It will be held on the evening of June 7, in one of the Brooklyn theatres. The committee in charge of the arrangements consists of J. L. Greenbaum, Chairman; Mrs. Solomon Gunzberger, Mrs. Louis Hamberger, Mrs. H. Gross, Mrs. William Ginsburg, Mrs. A. Bloch, Mrs. Joseph Donzig, Mrs. Leon Meyer, Mrs. Jacob Meyer, Mrs. Joseph Engel, Mrs. Max Cohn, Mrs. A. Hallbrown, and Mrs. J. L. Greenbaum.

Mass Meeting in Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 21.—There is a movement on foot to hold a mass meeting in this city to express sympathy with the Jews in Russia and to raise funds for their relief. Henry Friedman, Max Cohen, and Jacob Wolff have been appointed a committee to confer with Mayor Walsh and arrange for the meeting.

RUSSIA'S POLICY THE SUPPRESSION OF JEWS

Dr. Cyrus Adler Answers Ambassador Cassini's Statements.

Jews Prevented from Living in Agricultural Communities Then Blamed for Not Being Farmers — Restricted, Herded, and Hounded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Dr. Cyrus Adler of the Smithsonian Institution, Secretary of the International Jewish Association, and editor of The Jewish Year Book, in the course of conversation to-day on the massacre of Jews in Russia, reviewed the statements of Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, in a recent interview given out by him, which Dr. Adler treated as an authoritative utterance. Quoting the declaration of the Ambassador that "the unfriendly attitude toward the Jews is due to the fact that they will not work in the field or engage in agriculture," Dr. Adler said:

"In 1890 there were more than 100,000 Jews in Russia engaged in agriculture, the larger portion of them being in Southern Russia. It is true that the tendency toward agriculture on the part of the Jews in Russia has been arrested, but this has not been since 1891, when the May laws of 1882 put a stop to the migration of the Jewish inhabitants of towns into the villages. It is not generous for a country to prevent Jews from living in an agricultural community, and then blame them for not being farmers.

"Count Cassini next charges the Jews in Russia with being bankers and money brokers, and taking advantage of the Russian peasants in this way. He will probably not be inclined to assert that any really large percentage of the more than 5,000,000 Jews in Russia are bankers and brokers. Moreover, the ill-feeling which he describes as existing between them and the peasants does not apply to the particular incident at issue. Kishineff is a town of about 140,000 inhabitants, so that the question of the fury of the villagers would hardly come into the discussion.

"Since the Ambassador makes a great point of the unwillingness of the Jews to engage in agricultural pursuits, and since he proclaims the failure of the agricultural colonies, it might be interesting for him to know that in 1880 there were 275 Jewish agricultural colonies in Russia, upon which were employed 63,223 people.

"The Ambassador states that the Jewish genius is appreciated in Russia, and the Jewish artist honored. The May laws, to which reference has been made, restricts the number of Jewish students at the universities and gymnasiums, carrying these restrictions even to private technical schools established by Jews themselves. Jews were forbidden to be army doctors, the college for veterinary surgeons was closed to them, they were prevented from acting as engineers, excluded from the civil service, and only allowed to become members of the legal profession upon a special permit from the Minister of Justice.

"One of the reasons mentioned by the Ambassador for the hostility on the part of the Russians is the unwillingness of the Jews to assimilate. One single incident indicating where the fault lies may be mentioned. The last figures available to me for the recruits in the Russian Army are those for 1896, which show that during that year 15,831 were drafted in the Russian Army, yet none of them upon any account is allowed to become a commissioned officer. The Russian Jew has, however, the privilege of being killed in defense of his country. It is thus shown from a hasty examination of the interview of the Ambassador that he has in no case given an accurate statement of the causes producing the riot at Kishineff under discussion, and one is led to the painful conclusion that he either is unacquainted with affairs in his own country or that he willfully intended to mislead the American people.

"It might not be without interest for the public to know how the particular massacre was brought about. A few days before the Passover a Russian disappeared in Dubossari. The rumor spread that he had been killed by the Jews for ritual purposes. His body was examined and the conclusion reached that his death could not have been encompassed for the purpose of securing his blood. Notwithstanding, a Russian paper published at Kishineff, called the Bessarabyetz, published inflammatory articles against the Jews, and especially one just before the Russian Easter Sunday, and it was upon this day, and largely after leaving church, that the Russians began to attack the Jews. There seems, therefore, to be much closer connection between religious hatred and those riots than between them and the economic causes which the Ambassador threw out.

"It might be said that for the action of a newspaper the Central Government should not be held responsible. If the Central Government could suspend, as it has, the newspapers Novosti and the Volny, the former of which published the first graphic description of the Kishineff riots, the Government could certainly have suppressed the journal that incited the riots.

"It may not be amiss in this connection to say what is no doubt fresh in the minds of many American citizens, that no foreign Jew may enter the Russian Empire for purposes of travel without subjecting himself to extraordinary restrictions, nor without agreeing to leave the country within a definite period. Such a restriction would even apply to a member of Congress or of the British Parliament, or of the Italian Cabinet, if a Jew. Something other than economic reasons enter here.

"One of the reasons mentioned is not entirely flattering to Russian pride may be something like this. Russia is a country of magnificent proportions, inhabited by a semi-civilized and partially barbarous population, whose ruling and upper classes have been covered with a veneer of French civilization. It is largely influenced by a protected, mediaeval Church, which would tolerate no dissent if it were powerful enough to carry out this intention. It has in turn taken measures against the Roman Catholics in Poland, against the Stundists, against the Mohammedans, and is particularly willing to destroy the Jews, since they have no government to intervene in their behalf.

"By participating in the partition of Poland and by obtaining a slice of Roumania, it secured no large a Jewish population that it was evident these people could not be destroyed by rioters, converted to the Russian Church or driven to other countries. Russia therefore followed a policy so fiendish and cruel in its cunning as to be worthy of the genuine savagery that of herding a vast population in a restricted area, cutting them off from all honorable occupation, forcing them, if possible, into physical, mental, and moral degradation, and thus finally hoping to justify whatever action they might see fit to take against this unfortunate people.

"Had the Russian Ambassador been a member of what some modern statesmen are pleased to call the school of the 'new diplomacy,' something like this would have been the statement which he would have given to the American public. But the representative of a nation which connives at kidnapping and assassination as a method of government may be still fairly expected to belong to the more ancient school of diplomacy whose representatives 'lie abroad for the benefit of their countries.'"

THE COMING JEWISH INFLUX.

CHICAGO, May 21.—To Chicago alone, it is said, 6,000 persons from Kishineff and other stricken towns in Bessarabia will come, that number of tickets having been sent by friends and relatives to the Jews there.

Although the public relief funds raised in this city have been large, having reached about $20,000, inquiry among Russian Jews indicates that much more money has been sent privately in the form of tickets and postal remittances.

A careful estimate of the amount that has been expended privately has been made by several leaders among the Jews, and it is believed to amount to $150,000.

Count Cassini's Leave Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, announced to-day that, owing to his request for leave of absence having failed thus far to receive official notice from the Russian Government, his departure for Europe, arranged for next Tuesday, may have to be indefinitely postponed. The Ambassador had engaged passage for himself and family on the Kaiser Wilhelm. As the granting of Summer leave to an Ambassador is usually a mere matter of form, Count Cassini had no idea his request would not be promptly acted upon at St. Petersburg, but with the failure of the paper to arrive by to-day's mail he realised that his personal plans might have to give way to official etiquette which will oblige the chief of embassy to remain at his post until granted permission to leave.

REPUBLICANS CHEER "INSURGENT" SENATORS

Brackett, Brown, and Elsberg Defend Independent Action.

ODELL SENDS GOOD WISHES

Opposition to One-Man Power Keynote of Senators' Speeches — President Cutting of Citizens' Union Speaks at Yorkville Club Dinner.

One of the 400 diners who assembled last night in the Hotel Savoy to honor State Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg remarked after the feast was over that it should have been called an "anti-machine dinner." Next to the guest of honor, Senators Edgar T. Brackett and Elon R. Brown were the chief figures of the occasion, and all the three so-called "insurgent Senators" talked of their insurgency against the Platt influence in New York State.

The Yorkville Republican Club gave the dinner, and its President, Simon Hess, introduced as toastmaster Republican Leader of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District Alexander T. Mason. The speakers were ex-Assemblyman Bainbridge Colby, Senators Elsberg, Brackett, and Brown, President Robert Fulton Cutting of the Citizens' Union, and Edward Lauterbach.

Each of the "insurgents" was greeted by cheers and drained glasses. When Mr. Elsberg arose the big dining room resounded with "He's a jolly good fellow," and prolonged applause. Not only during the speaking, which did not begin until late in the evening, but throughout the elaborate menu there were songs and hurrahs. A picture of Mr. Elsberg hung under a United States flag behind the guests' table, and each speaker devoted himself in part to praising the young Senator unreservedly.

GOV. ODELL'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Mason started the talking by reading messages of regret. Gov. Odell, who had sent a telegram, closed his greeting thus:

The reasons for my absence are known to you. Please convey to your distinguished guest by regards and best wishes.

Tenement House Commissioner De Forest wrote of Mr. Elsberg's aid to tenement reform. Corporation Counsel George L. Rives said in his letter that, although he had no affiliation with the Republican Party, he agreed with Senator Elsberg on most subjects. He admired the Senator's conduct at Albany and considered him worthy of every compliment his friends could pay him.

Ex-Assemblyman Colby, the first speaker, began by saying:

"As this programme further down includes an Elsberg Brackett, with a Brown I shall be but a parenthesis in the oratorical paragraph. I have some knowledge of conditions in our Legislature at Albany. Though it is difficult for the ordinary man to comprehend all the mysteries of that environment, I know some who go there are liable to listen to that siren, Party Regularity, until she turns them into beasts.

"It is true that the term 'individual independence' is dwelt upon by orators at Albany, but then you must study to know what the words mean. In Albany one may indulge his individual propensities only so far as did the man whose very athletic wife chased him under the bed and cried to him, as he lay there face downward:

"'Come out from there!'

"'As long as I have within me the spirit of a man, I'll peep from here.'

"A realization of these conditions at Albany is what has caused this gathering. We know that the controlling organization has become so confident of its power that it is impudent in the assertion of it."

"The man who will continue to fight improper machine rule," said Mr. Colby, "was Senator Elsberg." The diners, with much cheering, drank the health of the Senator, who began by saying:

"I haven't a feeling of antagonism toward any man in this land. I do not fight individuals, but wherever I find wrong in politics I intend to be on the other side. Aside from the compliment it conveys, this dinner means that this district wishes its elected representative, and none other, to represent it. The three rebels (pointing to Senators Brackett and Brown and himself) will keep fighting.

"When I refuse to stand for arbitrary commands that are designed to label what bills Republicans or Democrats should or should not support, I feel that I am doing the will of those who sent me to the State Senate. I am no phenomenon; I am glad to be the average, for I believe the sentiment of the average in this State and country is honest.

"To-night's compliment to me is not personal, but is a tribute to the idea that when a man is elected to office, aside from the obligations of loyalty to his party, the only other obligation upon him is to do the best he can for the people.

"I promise always to do exactly as I have done, without fear or favor. As long as I remain in public service I must retain my self-respect.

"When I return to private life, which is much more profitable than public life can be to any honest man, I want to be able to feel, at least, that I have done the best I could.

"I don't believe that in party obligations there is something peculiar that takes precedence over honesty. I believe a man can represent his party in Washington or Albany or anywhere without losing his decency. If a man cannot do this, I want to go into something where he can."

SENATOR BRACKETT SPEAKS.

Amid the applause that followed the Senator there were cries of: "They can stab you, but they can't kill you." Then Mr. Mason read a letter received from Senator Brackett, who had arrived in the meanwhile. In the letter Mr. Brackett said he had missed his trains, but would walk the 200 miles to the city despite the heat. As he arose to speak, his collar showed no signs of the afternoon's stroll. He was a good walker, he said, as he came from the country, where men went to bed at 9 o'clock instead of sitting up at late dinners.

Recent events in the Legislature, continued the speaker, had increased his admiration for Mr. Elsberg, but it was wrong to suppose that the insurgent coterie threatened the Republican organization in the State.

"I must say," he explained, "that I believe in organization and machine. I don't stutter a bit at the word machine, and no Republican, I hope, objects to a properly managed machine. A head is a necessity, even if the machine be nothing more than a clearing house for party grievances.

"But is it necessary to invest the head with the attribute of infallibility, a quality which, as far as I know, is claimed for only one other man in the world? Should he, without reason, be able to enforce any policy he sees fit? How far ought the members of the machine to go when they see the party embarking on a fatuous, a fatal course? I deny that any man who decently makes a protest to the party chief ought to be convicted of disloyalty.

"Is one who does not believe in the irresponsible and autocratic head of an organization to be forced out or made to bend his knee? No. A machine that is not willing to listen to the humblest member of the party is not fit longer to represent that party.

"I know it is now assumed in New York State that a man must not even favor the appointment of a Notary Public unless he first consults with headquarters. (Applause.) That, however, is not productive of party success. I want a machine that will endeavor to see how many persons it can get into the party, not how many it can drive out."

Some one from a rear table shouted: "You don't want a threshing machine, do you?"

"It is infinitely better for the machine to suffer defeat," the Senator continued, "than that the party it represents should lose its ascendancy."

Senator Brown came next. After referring to himself and the other two "insurgents," he said:

"I suppose this is the first time your club ever had before it at one time all the representatives of a political party."

The present city administration, Mr. Brown remarked, was all right, and if Mayor Low ever wanted to retire from his rule there was present at this dinner a man fitted by his natural tactfulness to succeed to the Chief Executiveship. Mr. Brown pointed to R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union.

"To show you how tactful Mr. Cutting is," he explained, "I'll tell you what he said to me while we were eating. He asked me if the drought hadn't had a bad effect on the hay in Jefferson County."

A laugh at Mr. Cutting's expense followed. Senator Brown continued:

"In Albany I found paralysis upon the legislative branch of our State Government. It was subject to orders, and it has been growing worse as the source of the orders has grown weaker." [Cheers.]

Mr. Elsberg's name, said Mr. Brown, was synonymous with opposition to all legislative steals.

Toastmaster Mason introduced Mr. Cutting as the man "who, it is to be hoped, will be called upon to lead the forces of Fusion in the coming campaign." Mr. Cutting praised Senator Elsberg's conduct at Albany, and said he was glad the people of New York were coming nearer to popular sovereignty.

LAUTERBACH PRAISES ELSBERG.

Edward Lauterbach, the last speaker, said it was time for all Republicans to jump in and help those like Mr. Elsberg to prevent the political party from being applied to private purposes, and end the party's subserviency to one man. This was cheered enthusiastically.

"Has a State Senator no other function," cried Mr. Lauterbach, "than to act as a phonograph?"

All public-spirited citizens, he said, ought to back up the action of the three "insurgent Senators" during the last session of the Legislature. The stand of the "insurgents," was but a beginning of a great movement, he prophesied.

NO SUCCESSOR TO MORRIS YET.

The Republican County Committee, in session in the Assembly Chamber of the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, last night laid over for future consideration the resignation of Robert C. Morris as President of that body, on motion of William H. Ten Eyck, Chairman of the Executive Committee. This action was construed as meaning that the leaders have not yet succeeded in agreeing upon a successor or that Mr. Morris will be requested to withdraw his resignation.

As the committee does not meet during July or August something must be done at next month's meeting or there will be no head of the committee when the campaign is well under way. The stated day for monthly gatherings is the third Thursday in the month. A name informally discussed last night for the Presidency was that of ex-Congressman John Murray Mitchell, who is abroad.

ANTI-GUM CHEWING CRUSADE.

Teacher in Colorado School Made Offenders Chew Quinine and Caused a Riot.

Special to The New York Times.

VICTOR, Col., May 21.—With the consent of Miss Howard, the Principal of the Washington School, George Reeder, a teacher, has been trying to cure children of the gum habit by making them chew quinine. Miss Urquhart was punished in this way this morning, and her brother Clarence complained to Miss Howard, and even threatened her. Reeder was called in, and he threw Urquhart from the room with great violence. His body struck the door casing and his shoulder was severely bruised.

The boys organized and mobbed the teachers, as they left school, with rotten eggs and rocks.

AUTO'S TANK EXPLODES, NINE PERSONS INJURED.

Debris and Blazing Gasoline Scattered in Every Direction.

Three firemen, a policeman, and five other persons were severely burned yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock by the explosion of a gasoline tank on an automobile owned by Peter De Witt, a coal dealer at the foot of East Forty-ninth Street. The accident occurred at the corner of Forty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, beside the Bank of New Amsterdam, while the chauffeur, John Seckerman of 216 West Sixteenth Street, was driving west on Forty-seventh Street. The automobile was of the runabout style.

Seckerman noticed that the gasoline was leaking from the tank, and was about to stop to make repairs when there was an explosion which lifted him from his seat and blew the bottom out of the car. The woodwork caught fire, and was being destroyed when a passerby sent in a fire alarm, and Capt. Robert Tighe of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who happened to be passing with two of his men, sought to drive to a safe distance the crowd that immediately approached. Engine No. 21 was the first to arrive on the scene, and was passing the burning car in order to get to a hydrant, when the tank of the automobile exploded, wrecking the automobile and scattering blazing oil in every direction.

Firemen William F. Harris and Peter Martin were covered by the blazing fluid and severely burned on their hands and faces. Harry H. Kindregan of Engine 8, which arrived about the same time, was similarly burned. Policeman Joseph Toomey, who was aiding Capt. Tighe, was very seriously burned, his helmet being totally consumed.

Those in the crowd who were injured were Joseph H. Agresta, a driver, twenty-nine years of age, of 173 Mulberry Street; Richard Towne of 1,454 Amsterdam Avenue, J. P. Lynch of 848 Second Avenue, Adolph Martin of 557 East Fifty-eighth Street, and Morris Sonnebium of 178 Allen Street. But for Capt. Tighe's prompt action in driving the crowd back many more would have suffered. The fire engine horses did not escape unscathed from the fiery rain, and most of the glass on the Forty-seventh Street side of the Bank of New Amsterdam was shattered by the force of the explosion or by débris of the automobile.

Most of the injured were attended by Dr. Loizeaux of Flower Hospital and allowed to go home. Policeman Toumeny, J. Lynch, and Adolph Martin, however, had to be removed to the hospital.

After the fire was extinguished what was left of the automobile was towed to the stables at Seventy-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.

Patrolman Carr of the East Fifty-first Street Station last night arrested the chauffeur, Seckerson, and locked him up on a charge of "criminal negligence." The policeman went to Seckerson's home and found him talking with Mr. De Witt. The latter went to the station house with him, and endeavored to have the charge withdrawn, saying that Seckerson had always been careful, and he was sure he was not to blame for the accident.

When he was told that the charge would not be withdrawn he asked what bail Seckerson would be held in. The Sergeant informed him that the case was out of his hands and that he would have to get a Magistrate to accept bail for the chauffeur. Mr. De Witt then left the station house, and, calling a cab, drove off, to see if he could induce a Magistrate to accompany him to the station house.

AGED COUPLE IN A HOSPITAL.

Inventor Goes Insane and His Wife Is Suffering from Rheumatism.

George B. Sheffield, sixty-seven years old, and his wife, Anna, sixty-two years old, who have been living with their daughter, Mrs. Frederick Yahmann, at 605 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, are in the Bellevue Hospital, he suffering from senile debility and paranoia and she from rheumatism.

About three days ago, Sheffield, who had been acting queerly for a little while past, wandered out into Morningside Park and sat on a bench in the sun all day with his hat off. When he returned he was talking incoherently about inventions. As his wife was ill it was decided to send both to the hospital.

Sheffield was an inventor, and his daughter says that at one time he made over $85,000 on a quilting machine he invented, and at two other times about $25,000 with other inventions.

RELIEF FROM THE HEAT.

One Death and Two Prostrations Yesterday, with Better Weather.

Little, spattering showers that fell from time to time over the region of New York on Wednesday had their effect yesterday in a lower temperature and less humidity than prevailed the day before.

While no definite promise is held out, heavy rains in other parts of the country would seem to indicate that the Eastern and Middle States must soon get relief.

Tolerable as the conditions were as compared with what has gone before, the heat yesterday caused at least one death, the victim being Mrs. Mary Hartnell, seventy-nine years old, a widow, who was found overcome in her rooms at 2,478 Eighth Avenue. She died in the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

Two cases of heat prostration were also reported to the police. Both were workingmen, and the condition of neither is believed to be serious.

CROWD NOMINATES DEVERY FOR MAYOR

Cart-Tail Meeting's Ardor Unaffected by "Tammany Plots."

"Big Chief" Says He Will Run Unless Leader Murphy Puts Forward a "Man of the People" as Candidate.

William S. Devery was nominated last night as a candidate for the Mayoralty by speakers from a truck which he hired. The nomination was not seconded, as there was not time for that, the three thousand or more men, women, and children gathered at the foot of West Twenty-eighth Street acclaiming Devery the candidate with a vociferous unanimity that drove away a frown from the "Big Chief's" forehead and made him smile in the way he does when he has saved a family from eviction and won the suffrages of everybody on the block forevermore.

A grand parade and mass meeting of citizens of the Ninth Assembly District, under the auspices of the "Democratic-Republican County General Committee to protest against the taking away of the people's piers," had started out unfortunately. At 7:30 o'clock two bands and a fife and drum corps had been doing their best to create a breeze through Eighth Avenue, but few of the faithful had gathered and formed in line in front of Devery's headquarters, at Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue. The young women and children were having a grand time of it dancing and indulging in cake walks, but the voters were not falling in line as they had done in the past. Fireworks had been ordered, and had not been received.

Devery, who is aware of the advantages of spectacular appearances, was missing. The word come that he was hurrying from Rockaway Beach and would soon be present. The truck from which the speaking was to be done was there with blazing placards reading:

"The Downtrod Must Be Raised and Have Their Say," "The People Must Have Their Piers," "The Ninth District Will Fight the Dock Trust," and other spirited mottoes. The bands alternated in rendering with great vigor and discord the popular airs of the day with the old slogan: "Oh, Mr. Devery," &c. A part of the fireworks came and the procession moved. It grew in proportions as it went through the various streets of the neighborhood until it came to the "Pump," where Mr. Devery, to the tune of the song most dear to him, gathered himself into the truck with his lieutenants.

When the place of meeting at the foot of Twenty-eighth Street and the North River was reached the crowd of Devery enthusiasts had grown to at least 5,000 persons, three-fourths being voters. The approval of the crowd having been silenced and the bands that had been pushed out of the way restored to their proper positions near the wagon, the speaking began, George W. Gibbons being the master of ceremonies.

He was warming up to the finer points of his eulogy of William S. Devery, who modestly sat at his left with a calcium light blazing upon him, when some mischievous person started up the horses and came near to dumping the speaker, the band, and the other occupants of the truck into the street. It was declared to be a Tammany conspiracy. To avoid further trouble the horses were unhitched. In the course of his remarks the speaker said:

"Cleveland had her Tom Johnson, Chicago her Carter Harrison, and New York has her Devery. We find Tom Platt and Charley Murphy hand in hand ready to deliver over the city, but we have that splendid man of the people, William S. Devery, to stop it as the next Mayor of the greatest municipality on earth."

The thunders of applause greeting this commenced to drive away from "the Chief's" brow the frown that had settled on the way to the meeting place when a hearse joined the parade—another Tammany outrage according to the faithful.

"What about the excise law?" cried a fat man in the crowd.

"We'll settle that one of these days," was the reply.

The frown was almost gone at the approval of the assembled people.

"All in favor of the following motion will please say 'Aye.' We, the majority of the citizens of the Ninth Assembly District, nominate William S. Devery for Mayor.'"

There followed a tumult of approval, and the frown fled definitively from the brow of the "Big Chief."

John Walsh followed with an impassioned address in which he said that Charley Murphy was a Csar and that Tammany Hall had deteriorated since the days when as a boy he swam in the river, and the docks had not been built to be stolen from the people. He said that Murphy would be dumped into the North River as the boys of Boston had done with the British tea. Along with him would go "Whistle Tongue Tom Grady and Tom Platt."

Wallace P. Hunter, introduced as the President of the Business Men's Democratic Organization of Greater New York, sounded the praises of Devery until the cries of the crowd asking that "Mr. Devery please oblige!" gave him an appropriate chance to stop talking.

Mr. Devery, when he had succeeded in gaining silence, said:

"Kind of warm to-night. I see the other speakers are sweating pretty hard. [Applause.] I will do the best I can. We are here to-night, irrespective of political class or religion. I want to go any place I please to celebrate a resolution. I want you all to do as I ask. In the last campaign I asked Murphy and the leaders of Tammany Hall to get together and contribute from $25,000 to $50,000 for the poor and needy who had no coal. They failed to take it up. Charley Murphy spends too much time at Atlantic City and Mount Clement looking after his health."

Roars of laughter and a remark by one of the crowd to which Devery replied:

"Never mind that. It's his own business. Go at him fair and above board. Tell him to get out, and make him git. [Wild applause.] Here's my resolution:

"'We assembled here to-night to express our sympathy with the survivors of the massacre and the outrage put upon the human race in Russia.

"I ask you to say with me: 'May God have mercy on their souls.' I want to donate to the sufferers $250, this toward the American fund. Now, then, to the docks. [Applause long and continued, during which Mr. Devery took off his coat and cuffs.] We all like the water. I have always been about it, and I want you to have your recreation piers. I've not only sat on the docks fishing for shiners, but I have been in the sun with a hole on a wheelbarrow unloading sand from the boats. ["That's where you got your broad shoulders, Bill," from the crowd.]

"I was not afraid to hustle. I helped to make the docks at the city's expense, and I never thought then that a small clique of gents could own almost all the docks of New York City. Now I propose that we have the Lehigh Valley dock as a recreation pier for our wives and children."

At this point Devery pointed to a pretty group of children crowded on a lumber pier. The calcium light fell on the group of little girls in light frocks and bare legs.

"There's an art gallery over there," said Devery. "Look at it. We want recreation piers, double deckers, for such as them. I call on Low, Rives, Jerome to gather in these art galleries on the piers, the rightful property of the city, of you and me. [Great applause.]

"I want to reform the Police Department. Look at them, [pointing to a policeman.] You've got little protection now since they are making English bobbies of them. I used to call them policemen; now they look like monkeys. [Cheers and laughter.] Devery never stole a dollar and he never gave away a dock. He will carry the primaries again, and, no matter how things go, we will win.

"If Murphy does not name a man of the people, I tell you right here, that I will run for Mayor. [Tremendous applause.] You're on to Murphy's curves. He is trying to buy up your clubs. If he and his lot want to be Carnegies and throw away their money, let them do it, and you cop the money. When the proper time comes we'll cop Murphy and his organization.

"This and the previous administration never listened to a labor delegation. We'll teach them this Fall and make them recognize labor. The strikes on the subway and all over the city are due to Fourteenth Street, McMahon, Norton & Co. They can't work that pickle on us as the Aldermen would let them. Like the forefathers of this country we will be. They fought, and they won.

"We will fight to a finish, and we too will win. [Applause.] I should not be surprised if when you come to vote next Fall and put your cross in the circle, you'll find yourselves voting in the nozzle of the pump."

The remainder of the fireworks were found at the "pump," where beer flowed, while Roman candles and rockets went sailing skyward.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

IMPROVED WESTERN TRAIN SERVICE

Daily, beginning Sunday, May 24.

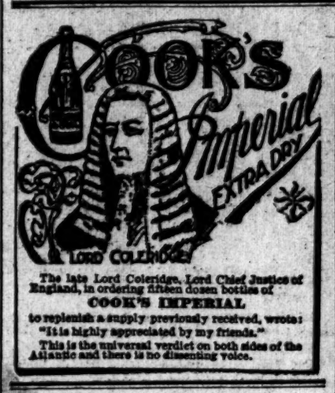
THE THREE LIMITEDS

	St. Louis Limited.	The Pennsylvania Limited.	Chicago Limited.
NEW YORK—			
West 23d St.....Lv.	9.55 A. M.	10.25 A. M.	4.55 P. M.
Des. & Cort. Sts....Lv.	10.00 "	10.30 "	5.00 "
CHICAGO.....Ar.	.....	8.25 "	4.00 "
ST. LOUIS.....Ar.	1.20 P. M.	.....	.....

THROUGH PARLOR, SMOKING, DINING, AND PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM SLEEPING AND OBSERVATION CARS.

SIMILAR SERVICE IN THE REVERSE DIRECTION.

W. W. ATTERBURY, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent.



The late Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England, in ordering fifteen dozen bottles of COOK'S IMPERIAL to replenish a supply previously received, wrote: "It is highly appreciated by my friends."

This is the universal verdict on both sides of the Atlantic and there is no dissenting voice.

RAILROAD DESTROYS WESTERN UNION LINES

The Pennsylvania Tears Up Poles by Court's Authority.

Engines and Derricks Used in the Work Between Pittsburg and Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, May 21.—Acting on instructions and by authority of the United States Circuit Court, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company this afternoon began the removal of the poles and wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company from their property.

The final and formal order in the case was made to-day by Judge Joseph Buffington. The order permits the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to begin at once to remove the poles and wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company from the right of way of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

A. M. Neeper, representing the Western Union, asked for a delay, as steps were being taken for an immediate appeal to the United States Supreme Court in the New Jersey case; but Judge Buffington said every opportunity had been given to prepare for the decree and further delay was unreasonable.

No sooner was the opinion handed down than a general order yas sent out to all section hands employed by the railroad company to begin at once the removal of the poles. Many additional men were called into service, and scattered all along the railroad between Pittsburg and Philadelphia. The poles were chopped down, and in many instances cut up and burned, as they could not be otherwise disposed of rapidly. In many cases locomotives were attached to the poles and wires, and they were piled up in great masses. The telegraph company is badly crippled to-night as a result of the action.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 21.—Acting under the decision of the United States Circuit Court in Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Railroad to-day destroyed the pole lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company from this city to Camden.

The method of procedure was simple. Wrecking crews were sent out with derrick cars. A derrick would be halted at a telegraph pole, a chain run about the lower end of the pole, and a guy rope made fast from the top, to tilt the pole away from the derrick. Then the machinery would be started, and up would come the pole. The wires were broken, and these were rolled up by laborers who followed in the wake of the wrecker.

The action by the railroad cut off the telegraph company connections, but for a short time only, as the Western Union as quickly as possible began to use the wires of the Delaware and Atlantic Telephone Company. It is said the telegraph company has leased enough wires from the telephone company to keep its service unimpaired, the only delay now being in making the local connections.

OIL CONCERN IN TROUBLE.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, May 21.—Attorney General Bell to-day filed suit in the District Court at San Antonio against the King-Crowther Company for forfeiture of its charter and appointment of a receiver

RACED EXPLOSIONS TO CONQUER FIERCE FIRE

Firemen Had Desperate Fight in Mott Haven Railroad Yards.

Head of a Gas Tank Killed a Man Hundreds of Feet Away—New York Central Cars Saved.

In danger from explosions of gas and oil, firemen of the upper part of the city yesterday fought and conquered one of the fiercest fires in their experience. They stemmed in flames that threatened hundreds of cars and other valuable property of the New York Central at the Mott Haven yards, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and Sheridan Avenue, and limited the damage to about $20,000.

While the firemen were in momentary peril, curiously enough the only fatality was visited on a person who was not at all concerned in fighting the flames. A big gas tank exploded, and pieces of it were sent flying hundreds of feet away. One of them struck Joseph Carreno, an Italian laborer, who was sitting on a pile of ties more than 500 feet away. It fractured his skull, and he died while on the way to the Lebanon Hospital. Several other persons were burned and otherwise injured.

The disaster was due to ignition of hydro carbon, a by-product of the manufacture of Pintsch gas, from causes not definitely ascertained. The explosion set fire to the two-story gas house, which has a capacity of 100,000 cubic feet a day, under Sheridan Avenue, at One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street. The flames then seized on surrounding buildings and caused the explosion of two transport Pintsch gas supply tanks of a capacity of 400 cubic feet each, and of three one-barrel drums, the ignition of the main gas holder of a capacity of 90,000 cubic feet, and the destruction of the contents of a Standard Oil tank which was in front of the gas house.

Discovery of the fire was made at a few minutes past noon. On a flat car before the main gas holder were two transport supply tanks, a Standard Oil tank partly filled on a flat car. Between the gashouse and the main gas holder were a score of one-barrel Pintsch gas tanks, and between the gashouse and the Sheridan Avenue wall were five or six barrels of hydro carbon. The tracks in the neighborhood were packed with coaches and Pullman cars in course of cleaning, including the Train of the Twentieth Century Limited and the private car Adolphus, owned by Adolph Busch of St. Louis.

Stephen Rieger, foreman of the gashouse, first gave the alarm.

"I and six others were in the gashouse at about 12:05 o'clock," he said. "I saw that the hydro carbin behind the gashouse was on fire. I pulled the signal for fire, a whistle, and called my men to quarters, and we got the extinguishers. The flames had crept around to the south door of the gashouse, and we tried to fight them, but were driven out and had to give up. In a minute or so everything was blazing. None of my gang was hurt."

The whistle signal was accepted as a "still alarm" at the quarters of Engine Company No. 71, and in a few minutes it was on the scene. Three alarms were quickly sent in for the fire. The gashouse was ablaze when the first company arrived, and flames were spreading toward the main holder and the shanties and supply and storehouses. Yardmen had quit their lunch and were rushing frantically in every direction to get rolling stock out of harm's way under the direction of Yardmaster S. E. Boucher and their foremen.

The oil-soaked condition of the ground and tracks near the gashouse helped the spread of the fire, and the heat from it resulted in the explosion of the two transport tanks in front of the main holder, with a detonation heard in Manhattan and at Mount Vernon, and with force enough to shatter windows in Sherman, Park, Railroad, and Morris Avenues.

The heads of the tanks shot like cannon balls toward the One Hundred and Fifty-third Street bridge, separating at a freight train 100 feet south of the gas house. The one that was to the east struck the Italian Carreno. The other did no harm.

The flames quickly spread and reached the main gas holder. Fortunately, this did not explode, but the head fell in and the flames leaped 100 feet in the air and were so intense as to stop traffic on Sherman Avenue. While the fire was spreading there were four minor explosions of barrel tanks. These did little damage, but added to the excitement.

Acting Chief Purroy arrived to take charge of the firemen. Inspector Titus handled the police. The firemen were hampered in handling the twelve engines and four hook and ladder companies by the difficulties in the way of taking hydrants and their distance from the fire, and in getting hose from east to west. To do this they had to block the main tracks of the Harlem Railroad, so that no trains were run on them for more than an hour, when the tracks were opened by burrowing under the rails and running the hose through the holes.

In spite of many obstacles to free fire fighting the fire was hemmed in so that danger of its spreading was averted at shortly after 1 o'clock, and it was declared under control at 1:30 P. M.

The police had much trouble, as after the first explosion thousands rushed to the fire from every part of Bronx Borough, and a strong force was needed to keep the yard free of invasion. Many Italian families on Sheridan and Park Avenues were wild with fright, and householders moved their property into the streets. This resulted in many petty depredations.

Before the fire was out Acting Chief Purroy was asked to do his utmost to let the Twentieth Century Express pass south from the clearing tracks to the Grand Central Station. For some time this could not be done, but as was the case with the main tracks, the hose was put under the rails, and the train went "light" to the station in time to start on schedule at 2:45 P. M.

Carrene, who was killed, was thirty-three years old, and lived at One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and Monroe Avenue. John Weyler, forty-two years old, of 721 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, was seriously burned, and is in Lincoln Hospital in a critical condition. Daniel H. Callaghan, foreman of Engine Company No. 41, was struck by a falling joist and slightly injured. Frank Long, an employe in the yard, received a scalp wound from a flying piece of wood. Leonard Stoker, twenty-one years old, of 55 East Eighty-eighth Street, was knocked against a building by an explosion and had his shoulder dislocated.

Investigation failed to clear up the origin of the fire, but there were plenty of theories in regard to it. One was that the unusual temperature had caused the ignition of the hydro carbon. Another had it that a lighted cigar or cigarette thrown from Sherman Avenue brought about the calamity. These appeared to be no foundation for a story that the fire started in the gashouse.

Assistant Manager McCormick of the New York Central said that the corporation had had a lucky escape, as the loss would be less than $20,000, while there had been saved in the core of the fire the machine shop and its $30,000 worth of machinery, the engine house of the gashouse, and the drop table house. Little damage had been done to rolling stock. Seven coaches were scorched, and the Busch private car was damaged by blistering from the heat.

A supply of Pintsch gas for the railroad cars will be drawn from several sources until a new plant is installed.

GOVERNORS' CORNER DECISION.

Held That Brokers Should Have Gotten Northern Pacific at 226 on Panic Day.

Wall Street was much interested yesterday in the announcement of a decision by the Arbitration Committee of the New York Stock Exchange in the case of a dispute arising out of the famous Northern Pacific "corner" of May 9, 1901.

On May 8, 1901, Milmine, Bodman & Co., a Chicago commission house, was short of 200 shares of Northern Pacific for one of its customers whose name was White. At that time Northern Pacific was selling close to 200 and Mr. White, whose margins only covered his short sale up to 200, decided to take his losses. Accordingly on the morning of May 9 he gave an order to his brokers, Milmine, Bodman & Co., to purchase 200 shares for cash, or if not for cash to purchase it any way. The order was telegraphed to the New York broker for the Chicago firm. The broker, however, spent a whole hour on the Exchange trying to fill the order without success. Finally he bought 100 shares at 1,000 for cash and 100 at 600, also for cash, making an average of 800 a share.

Mr. White, when called upon to make good his loss, declined to pay. The case was submitted to the Board of Governors of the Stock Exchange, who, after examining many witnesses, have just rendered a decision on the issue as to the nature of the order given by Mr. White and as to whether or not it had been promptly executed. The Governors held that the order should have been executed at 226, and that the stock should have been covered at that price.

This means that the difference between 226 and the actual price paid of 800 must be borne by the brokers for Mr. White, whose additional loss is thus limited to 26 points, or $5,200, instead of a loss of 600 points, or $120,000, which he would have had to pay had the contention of the brokers been sustained by the Board of Governors.

This is the first case arising out of the Northern Pacific "corner" that has been decided by the Governors.

DELAY IN SCANNELL CASE.

Mr. Jerome Says the Absence of a Witness in Great Britain Has Prevented Prosecution.

Some comment has been caused in the city by the fact that ex-Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell has not been brought to trial by District Attorney Jerome. The District Attorney was asked for the reason and explained the situation.

Scannell, who was head of the Fire Department during the last Tammany regime, was indicted for neglect of duty and conspiracy during the term of District Attorney Philbin. On the latter charge he was jointly indicted with William L. Marks, a sales agent who furnished supplies to the department. A demurrer was entered to the indictment, and two months ago was overruled by the higher courts.

"I had desired very much to bring Scannell's case to trial this Spring," said Jerome, "but that will be impossible because a material witness for the prosecution is in Great Britain at the present time. It would not be well to bring the case to trial without having this witness here. Of course, if he does not return we will have to go on without his testimony."

Mr. Jerome declined to say who this witness was. Scannell was one of the most intimate friends of Richard Croker, the ex-Tammany leader. Mr. Croker resides in England. Somebody asked if the witness in question was he.

"I do not see how I can stop you from indulging in any amount of shrewd guessing," was the reply. Mr. Jerome smiled, but declined to say anything further on the subject.

BELTED CATTLE ASSOCIATION.

Officers Elected and a Funny Story Told at the Annual Meeting.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Dutch Belted Cattle Association of America was held yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The novelty in the animals raised by members of the association consists of a broad white band extending completely around the body, the rest of the skin being black, but they are more prized for their dairy uses. There are 1,540 of the animals registered.

It was decided yesterday to offer a valuable silver cup to the winner of the highest herd prize of this breed at the St. Louis Exposition. The following officers were elected: President—J. C. MacInnes, of Worcester, Mass.; Vice President—D. B. Wilson of Waterbury, Conn.; Secretary and Treasurer—H. B. Richards of Easton, Penn.; Executive Committee—Frank R. Sanders, Laconia, N. H.; H. B. Richards, Easton, Penn.; L. E. Cockran, Youngstown, Ohio; J. D. Van Valkenburgh, Greene, N. Y., and Mrs. S. A. F. Servin, Warwick, N. Y.

J. A. Holbert of Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., told a story to illustrate the peculiar appearance of the "belted" cattle. One of the most sober residents of his section happened to pass by at night, and while he could see the white belts, the black portions were invisible. The wayfarer hunted up Mr. Holbert and informed him that there was "something wrong with that graveyard back there," for the "gravestones were walking about." It took considerable argument to convince him that those broad white belts had a legitimate right to move about.

MRS. CHARTRAND IS FREE.

Leaves Asylum She Was Sent to After Killing Her Husband.

Mrs. Vincedosa Chartrand, who shot and killed her husband, John Chartrand, at the Hoboken Skating Rink in November, 1901, and who was sent to the Morris Plains Asylum, has recovered her reason. She was taken back to the Hudson County Jail at Jersey City yesterday by direction of Judge Blair, who later ordered her released from custody.

At the time of the tragedy Mrs. Chartrand said that she killed her husband accidentally. He was keeper of the rink, and being about to go away on a hunting expedition, sent for her to take charge of the rink. As it is situated in a lonely locality infested by questionable characters, he gave her a revolver with which to defend herself in case of need. She threw her arms about his neck, she said, still holding the pistol in her hand. The weapon was discharged accidentally, the bullet entering Chartrand's head. The Grand Jury refused to indict her, and requested the Judge to appoint a commission to inquire into her sanity, with the result that she was sent to the asylum.

She left the jail yesterday with her brother, Charles Harroun, in whose custody her two children have been since the tragedy.

BROKERAGE FIRM IN TROUBLE.

S. B. Fitzgerald Closed Out Under the Rule—His Partner Mrs. F. B. Poor.

S. B. Fitzgerald, a member of the Consolidated Exchange, with whom is associated Mrs. Bessie H. Poor, announced his failure to meet his obligations on the floor of the Consolidated Exchange yesterday morning, and about 5,000 shares of Atchison, St. Paul, and several other stocks of which the firm had been long, were closed out under the rule.

The firm, which had offices at 32 Broadway, was organized some three months ago with Mrs. Poor as a special partner. Mrs. Poor is the wife of Frank B. Poor, formerly of Marquand & Co., which firm failed, involving the Seventh National Bank, two years ago. Mr. Poor himself had been acting as manager for the firm.

At the office of the firm it was stated by the cashier that the amount involved was only $2,000, and that the house would probably resume business as under the rules it had twenty-four hours within which to make good its contracts. The cashier also stated that Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Poor were even then out engaged in trying to secure the amount necessary to permit them to resume business.

Called Before a Higher Tribunal.

Thomas Vastes, laborer, of 111 East Third Street, was indicted on Wednesday for assault. He was charged with having thrown a water pitcher at the head of his wife. When he was called to the bar in Judge Newburger's court yesterday to enter his plea, Warden Van De Carr of the Tombs advanced and said: "Your Honor, this defendant has been called to a higher court. He died in Bellevue this morning." The Warden explained that the man had been arrested Wednesday night, but upon his arrival at the Tombs was in such poor health that he was sent to the hospital. The physicians there diagnosed his case as one of alcoholism.

Indictment Against Shera Dismissed.

Judge Newburger in the Court of General Sessions yesterday dismissed an indictment for grand larceny against John Fletcher Shera, a stock broker, living at 129 West Seventy-third Street, and discharged Shera, who has been under $7,500 bail since the indictment was found on Dec. 6, 1900. Mr. Shera's accuser was Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, who charged the broker with having swindled him out of $10,000 on margins. The motion, which was made by Delos McCurdy, a lawyer of 66 Broadway, was not opposed by the District Attorney's office.

Charles G. Gates's Birthday.

Charles G. Gates, son of John W. Gates, and a member of the firm of Harris, Gates & Co., was the recipient of many congratulations yesterday in celebration of his twenty-seventh birthday. The employes of the firm, to express their liking for Mr. Gates, presented to him a silver service of nine pieces.

GOV. ODELL VETOES L'HOMMEDIEU BILL

Says "Grab" Measure Is Not Properly Before Him.

Bill Sought to Extend Consents for Street Surface Railroad Extensions in Counties Adjoining Cities of First Class.

ALBANY, May 21.—Gov. Odell to-day vetoed the so-called "L'Hommedieu Grab bill," to which the authorities of New York City strenuously objected, which sought to extend consents for street surface railroad extensions in counties adjoining cities of the first class.

In disapproving the bill the Governor issued the following memorandum:

"This bill seeks to amend Section 93 of the Railroad Law, in relation to consents heretofore given by local authorities, and to extend the time for the completion of the work in which this article can be complied with. A reference of this bill to the Attorney General has elicited the following opinion:

"'If the Legislature may modify the consent of a city, town, or village given as the constitution requires in order to authorize the construction of a railroad within its limits, then, certainly, the statute attempting to do this affects the affairs of such a city, town, or village, and is legislation contemplated by Section 2 of Article 12 of the State Constitution. If it can be ascertained what cities included within the description given in the statute have given consents which are to be affected by this legislation, this bill should be transmitted to each such city for its consideration.'

"In view of the above opinion, therefore, I am led to the conclusion that the bill is not properly before me for my offical action, and it is therefore disapproved."

The L'Hommedieu bill was one of half a dozen street railroad bills which were introduced during the recent session of the Legislature, and which were denounced by the city authorities and a number of civic organizations as "grabs." The fight which was waged against these measures was so persistent and of such a vigorous nature that all of them failed of passage, with the exception of the L'Hommedieu bill, which was put through on the very last day of the session.

The L'Hommedieu bill, like the other street railroad "grabs," was mysterious in its provisions. It attracted less attention than any of the other "grab" measures because it was thought to be less important than the others. It was only after it had passed and the city authorities gave extended and careful study to its provisions and their possible and probable effects that the full nature of the privileges which would be conferred under the bill became generally understood.

One of the things which it was definitely ascertained the bill would do was to revive all of the old consents of the People's Railway Company, which is now merged into the Interurban. Through the revival of these old consents the Interurban would have been enabled to lay twenty-one miles of tracks in Westchester, and there was even a question as to whether the company would not be privileged to lay tracks through Pelham and Bronx Parks.

At the hearing on the bill before Gov. Odell it was admitted that a large number of consents in Brooklyn and Buffalo which were about to expire also would be revived.

The effect of the Governor's signing the bill would have been to have given the street railroad companies holding these old consents from the authorities of the towns of Westchester, as mentioned in Greater New York, and to companies having similar consents from the local authorities of Brooklyn, Buffalo, and other places, franchises in perpetuity without the payment to the localities of any compensation. It was upon this ground that Mayor Low protested to the Governor against the bill's receiving Executive approval.

TO RESTRICT CONSUMPTIVES.

Gov. Odell Signs Bill Prohibiting Tuberculosis Camps Without Consent of Town Boards.

ALBANY, May 21.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the Goodsell-Bedell bill prohibiting the establishment of any hospital or camp for consumptives in any town without the formal consent of the Supervisors of the county and Town Board of the town. With the bill the Governor filed a memorandum, in which he said:

"This is a bill to regulate the establishment of tuberculosis hospitals in the various counties of the State by the municipalities, corporations, associations, or individuals. It seeks to prevent the erection of such hospitals without the consent of the Board of Supervisors of the county or the Town Board of the town in which the hospital is to be erected. It does not apply to the State, and therefore in no way interferes with the tuberculosis sanitariums which are now under way and which are to be continued as the future policy of the State for the treatment of this disease.

"Under existing law municipalities of the first class are not permitted to establish such hospitals outside of their own limits in cities or incorporated villages or in towns without the consent of the local Board of Health and the approval of the State Commissioner of Health. This bill substitutes for the State Commissioner of Health the local Board of Supervisors of the county and for the local Board of Health the Town Board, thus making secure to the localities the same home rule principles which are guaranteed to cities of all classes. Under these conditions it does not prevent the location within the State of hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis, and but slightly broadens the protection of town and property interests. In thus making provisions for safeguarding these interests, there has been no material change from the existing law, and unnecessary burdens have been placed upon municipalities or those who desire to establish such hospitals.

"The same Legislature which passed this bill also authorized liberal expenditures for the establishment of a tuberculosis hospital upon its own ground in the Adirondack region, and proposes to make provision for the care of all patients that may be sent there by the various municipalities. There is no interference with the rights of those who do not desire to take advantage of charitable treatment, and who are able to provide from their own means for their own treatment. I cannot see that any great injury will result to the work which the State and individuals have undertaken. On the contrary, I can see very urgent reasons why the property interests and rights of individuals which are safeguarded in this act should receive the thoughtful consideration of the Legislature and the Executive.

"After viewing the bill from all standpoints and consulting with those who are interested in this work, as a matter of equity and justice, I have concluded to approve the bill."

RAILWAY BOND BILL SIGNED.

Measure Authorizes Savings Banks to Buy Bonds of Buffalo Creek Railroad.

ALBANY, May 21.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the bill of Senator Ramsperger authorizing savings banks to invest in the bonds of the Buffalo Creek Railway Company. This bill was opposed by the State Association of Savings Banks. The Governor filed with the signed bill the following memorandum:

"I have given very careful thought to this bill, and have considered the objections of the Savings Banks Association of the State against its enactment into law as well as the requests from the savings banks of the County of Erie for its approval. Under existing law, a railroad whose bonds are authorized as savings banks investments, must have a capital stock of at least one-third the amount of its bonded debt, and also must have paid dividends of at least 4 per cent. for a term of ten years.

"The railroad which this bill affects has a capital stock of $250,000. To comply with the existing statute, it should have a capital stock of at least $334,000, as its bonded debt is $1,000,000. In view of the fact that instead of paying 4 per cent. dividends it is and has been paying 7 per cent. dividends upon $250,000 for many more years than are required in the statute, it would seem to be an absolutely safe investment. In addition it may be said that it probably can never be affected by competition, because of its route and franchises.

"The sufficiency of the investment being vouched for by the savings bank interests in Buffalo, who desire the opportunity to invest in these bonds, I can see no great harm which can come from the enactment of the bill. It is, therefore, approved."

DIRECT TAX BILL APPROVED.

Gov. Odell Signs Measure Fixing Rate for 1904 at Thirteen-One-Hundredths of a Mill.

ALBANY, May 21.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the bill of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee fixing at thirteen-one-hundredths of a mill the direct tax rate for 1904, with whose proceeds the canal interest and sinking fund payments for the year will be met.

This is the only direct tax which will be imposed for State purposes. The Governor is preparing a memorandum to accompany the bill, which will be made public to-morrow.

Neville Bill Becomes Law.

ALBANY, May 21.—Gov. Odell to-day signed Assemblyman Neville's bill authorizing the transfer to the United States Government of certain land on Ward's Island for lighthouse purposes.

Prison Association for Parole Bill.

The Executive Committee of the Prison Association of New York State, in session in this city, sent a dispatch yesterday to Gov. Odell urging favorable consideration of the bill extending to prisoners under sentences of more than five years the privilege of parole.

NO FALL STATE CAMPAIGN.

Belief That There Will Be No Contest Over the One Judge to be Elected.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 21.—The sentiment favoring no political contest in the State at large this Fall seems to be growing constantly in this part of the State. The only State officer to be voted for this year will be an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, to succeed Denis O'Brien of Watertown.

It is the opinion in many quarters that the Democrats will renominate Judge O'Brien, and that the Republicans will indorse him. Such a course would strike out a State campaign from the political activities of the year and save the people the expenses incident to a campaign.

Judge O'Brien is in his sixty-sixth year, so that his successor will have to be elected four years hence unless he should retire earlier. The term of Judge Celora E. Martin of Binghamton will expire with the year 1904, by reason of the age limit. Judge Martin began his term on the highest court bench in 1896, and were it not for his age would serve until 1910.

In the Supreme Court a single Justice is to be elected in the Fall in four of the eight judicial districts. In the First District Justice Henry Bischoff, Jr., will on Dec. 31, 1903, have served the term for which he was elected; in the Second District, Justice William W. Goodrich, elected in 1896, retires by reason of the age limit; in the Fourth District, Justice John M. Kellogg, who was appointed by the Governor in place of the late Leslie W. Russell, will have served as long as the Constitution will permit, and in the Eighth District, Justice John S. Lambert will have completed the fourteen years for which he was elected.

The conclusion of the term of Justice Bischoff leaves but three of the Justices transferred from the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas of the City of New York in 1896, by virtue of Section 5, Title 6 of the Constitution, to the Supreme Court, when those two minor courts were abolished. These are Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve, formerly of the Superior Court, who serves until Dec. 31, 1905; Justice Leonard A. Giegerich, formerly of the Court of Common Pleas, whose term expires with 1903, and Justice John J. Freedman, formerly of the Superior Court, whose term has another year to run.

LINER MAJESTIC HERE AGAIN.

Case of Smallpox Developed During Her Voyage, and a Passenger Committed Suicide.

The rebuilt Majestic of the White Star Line arrived at her dock on the North River yesterday morning for the first time since November, after a somewhat exciting trip.

Soon after the vessel left Liverpool a fireman was found to be suffering from smallpox, and this fact caused some delay at Queenstown, where the patient was landed.

On May 13, off Queenstown, a passenger, Charles Francis Grant, an Englishman, but according to the booking a resident of Albion, N. Y., jumped overboard. In 45 seconds from the time the cry "man overboard" was raised, Third Officer Oldershaw and six men were off in a boat, but although long search was made the body was not recovered.

At Quarantine here the big liner was thoroughly disinfected.

EXERCISES FOR CATHOLICS.

Mgr. Mooney Asks Parochial Schools to Observe the Anniversary.

Mgr. Mooney, President of the Catholic School Board of New York City, has sent to the pastors of all of the parishes a circular letter in regard to the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the city by the Catholic schools.

The circular calls the attention of those in charge of the parochial schools to the fact that the city authorities have set apart the week from May 24 to May 30, inclusive, for exercises in commemoration of the founding of the city, and suggests that at least one day of the seven be designated for the observance of the anniversary by the Catholic schools, and that the "teachers and children join in such exercises of music, oratory, and religion as will serve to intensify their love for what promises to become the largest, noblest, richest, and most Catholic city in the world."

Holiday for City Employes.

Mayor Low has approved of the Aldermanic resolution asking the heads of all city departments to observe Friday, May 29, as a holiday. That day will conclude the week's celebration, which will begin Tuesday next, of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of New York as a municipality. The Mayor's approval of the resolution will give the employes of departments a three days' holiday, as the following day is Decoration Day and the next day is Sunday.

REGISTER OF AMERICAN YACHTS.

Lloyds Register of American Yachts for 1903-4 is now ready. The volume, which is one of the most complete registers of United States and Canadian yachts ever published, contains particulars of 850 steam and power yachts and 1,939 sail yachts, or a total of 2,789 yachts, all owned either in the United States or Canada.

Heretofore the register of American and Canadian yachts has been published by Lloyds Register of Shipping in England, but owing to the great increase of the American fleet in recent years, it was decided this year to publish a separate and distinct American edition. A list of yacht builders and designers in the United States is also included, with the names of the yachts built or designed by them. There is also a list of signal letters and of the late names of yachts. Particulars of the classification of those American yachts which are classed by Lloyds's Register Committee are given.

Railroad Board Inspects Bronx.

State Railroad Commissioners Dunn, Dickey, and Baker made a tour yesterday in the Bronx, inspecting about thirty miles of country. The Interborough Railroad Company wants to construct a road there and has petitioned the Commission for a certificate declaring the proposed road a necessity and a public benefit. Chairman Dunn last night declined to express any opinion concerning the outcome of the trip.

ERIE.
Buffalo or Niagara Falls, fare only $8. Cafe dining cars. Block signals. Perfect equipment.—Adv.

Light Weight Wash Fabrics.

Both in pure white and dainty colors we show a very wide line of both linen and cotton fabrics of the sheerer kind, suitable for summer wear. Among these are:

Pure Linen Lawns, 40c & 50c. a yd.
Fine French Mulls, 50c. to $1.00.
White Dress Dimities, 20c. to 45c.
Reversed French Organdies, 65c.
White Tuckings in Batiste and Swiss, 85c. to $2.00.
Embroidered Swisses, 50c. to $1.50.

Also a full line of Persian, Victoria and India Lawns, hand-loom Batiste and Nainsook.

"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPERS

Perverted Proverbs

By Col. D. Streamer

Author of "Ruthless Rhymes," &c.

16mo Cloth $1.00

Amusing perversions of time-honored proverbs.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Franklin Square : : New York

SUNSHINE SOCIETY MEETS.

International Body in Fifth Annual Convention at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The fifth annual convention of the International Sunshine Society met in the Astor Gallery, at the Waldorf-Astoria, yesterday, in the presence of an audience that uncomfortably filled the gallery. The "sunshine" idea originated with a few members of the editorial staff of a now defunct New York newspaper, and has developed into an organization with a membership of more than 100,000, and having 3,000 branches located in many parts of the world.

The report of Mrs. Mary D. Beattie, the Secretary General, tells how from the simple passing on of good cheer at the yuletide, Sunshine members, ambitious to establish institutions of various kinds for alleviating and uplifting humanity, have Sunshine homes for the aged, for crippled children, homes and training schools for orphans and self-supporting women, where children from the large cities with frail mothers can get fresh air. The greatest strides have been made in Canada. Some branches provide bandages and surgical appliances, free beds in hospitals, invalid chairs, a hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis, while others furnish toys, scholarships in Austin College (Texas) and Alfred University, at Mount Alfred, N. Y., and a training school for Indian girls in New Mexico.

The report of Mrs. Edwin Knowles, the Treasurer, shows that the contributions to the general fund for the year ended May 1 were $9,720.29, exclusive of a balance last year of $508.40. The present balance is $477.95. Some of this money came from Cuba, South America, Ireland, Australia, the Philippine Islands, and Japan.

The morning session was largely devoted to addresses and the reading of reports, with music interspersed. In the afternoon a programme was furnished which included vocal and instrumental music by the junior choir of the Broome Street Tabernacle, members of the New Education Sunshine Branch, and the Sunshine Orchestra. Last night there was a reception, followed by a musicale, in the Grand Ballroom.

Oppose the Bedell-Goodsell Bill.

The Board of Trustees of the City Club yesterday telegraphed Gov. Odell asking him to veto the Bedell-Goodsell bill, which would prevent the establishment of a hospital for consumptives in any township without the consent of the town authorities. "The effect of the bill," said the telegram, "would undoubtedly be to compel New York City to care for its consumptives within its own limits and therefore under conditions not favorable to recovery of curable cases. Many lives which might be saved would thus be sacrificed. Existing laws afford all necessary safeguards for local interests."

Drops Dead in Switching Tower.

John Boyne, fifty-six years of age, of 57 Waverly Street, Jersey City, dropped dead yesterday afternoon in the tower of the Lackawanna Railroad near the roundhouse in Hoboken. Boyne had been in the employ of the road for forty years. He was shifted yesterday from the tower at the station to learn the new interlocking system at a new tower near the roundhouse. The first duty he had to perform was to throw Lever 15, and as he threw his weight against it he collapsed and died.

Edwin Markham's "Song of Peace."

Edwin Markham's poem, "Song of Peace," which he read at a recent meeting in this city, was originally printed in Collier's Weekly, June 14, 1902.

Restores Vigor

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A teaspoon in a glass of water, taken when exhausted or depressed from overwork, insomnia, poor digestion, or summer heat, gives tone and vigor to the entire system.

Simpson Crawford Co.
Sixth Ave. 19th to 20th St.

Sixth Av., 19th to 20th St.,
Direct Attention to Their
Dressmaking & Tailoring Dept.,
Third Floor,
Where They Will Accept Orders for
Tailor Gowns,
Street and Carriage Dresses,
Waists, Riding Habits,
Driving, Travelling and Fancy Coats, &c.,
Utilizing the Newest Summer Materials,
Modelled after the latest imported designs,
At Very Reasonable Prices.

Balance of Imported Gowns Now Being Disposed of at
$50.00 and $75.00.
Original Prices $125 to $275.

Announcements and Invitations for June Weddings.

Cupid has outdone himself. After a season of such activity as never was known before in our time, he lays down his strained bow, and with victorious glee looks round upon the havoc and excitement he has caused.

Now are his victims busily preparing to pay to Cupid the ransom he demands. Wedding bells will soon be ringing, but so much yet remains to be done.

The Simpson Crawford Co. Engraving Department offers full relief from anxiety regarding Invitations and Announcements.

Its organization cannot be surpassed in this city either for prompt and efficient service or for the expert character of workmanship provided. It also provides irreproachable style and the finest quality of wedding stock paper that is made.

Special Offer for Friday and Saturday.

One Hundred Announcements or Invitations in script, with superfine wedding paper and inside and outside envelopes, our regular price $9.75,

$7.75.

THE slender woman should be deeply interested in the
Wright Bust Form,
as the wearing of it gives STYLE, GRACE and COMFORT.
It increases size of bust as desired and without padding, which makes it very desirable in warm weather. It is very light and there is no pressure on the wearer, except at the waist line, and therefore is very comfortable.
DEMONSTRATION of its merits is now being made in the Corset Department, 2nd floor, by an experienced fitter.
Prices $1.50 and up.

WM. VOGEL & SON.

The First Step Toward Perfect-fitting Clothes Is a Perfect Shoulder —Our "Concave" Shoulder.

A coat with a poorly made shoulder—one which is stuffed with superfluous wadding in order to give it the desired broad effect—cannot hold its shape, and does not.

The grace and shapeliness of our "Concave" shoulder is modeled and tailored right into our garments to stay, and together with our "Close-fitting" Collar insures the perfect fit and set of the coat. All of our suits, from the lowest to the highest priced ones, are made with our "Concave" Shoulder and our "Closefitting" Collar. Our line of

$15 Suits

contains a choice of fabrics from which the most conservative or fastidious dresser can choose with satisfaction—every new and staple fabric is represented—homespuns, cheviots, thibets, blue and black serges, cassimeres, undressed worsteds—in fancy effects or plain colors.

Other Suits from $30 to as low as $12.50.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway. Houston St.

OUTING SUITS.

Coat and Trousers make up the Outing Suit this season.

Materials are Homespuns, Crashes and Unfinished Worsteds that look a little like Crashes, but are better; and Flannels and Serges.

$8 to $12.

Underwear, 50c. to $5 a garment.

Browning, King & Co

COOPER SQUARE WEST (OPPOSITE COOPER UNION).
BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AT DEKALB AVENUE.
Open Saturday Evenings Until 10 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Opens at 8:30 A. M. and Closes at 5:30 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store

Summer Aids to Comfort For Man and His Manor

Life is what your tailor and furnisher make it—in hot weather. Your home is comfortable according to the wisdom and good sense of your advisors and suppliers of its furnishings.

Carelessness, not comfort, is costly.

Thousands of people are wearing uncomfortable clothes today. Thousands of homes are not furnished to neutralize the discomforts of the torrid wave. Yet much money may recently have been spent for both apparel and housefurnishings.

At WANAMAKER'S you will find best Summer supplies for both man and his manor; and, if you wish it, such expert advice as comes of years of experience in serving comfortable people.

The Man In The Serge Suit----

You've noticed him, of course. He looks cool and fresh as a clover blossom. He is proper and well-dressed, day or evening. And he may be wearing a suit that served him all through the season before.

That's a peculiarity of serge—You can scarcely wear it out; and if it is of the sort we sell, it never loses its color.

We guarantee absolutely the wear and the fast color of every serge suit we sell, whatever its price. And that means a new suit for any one that fails to give satisfactory service.

Men's blue and black Serge Suits, in regular, stout and slim sizes, at $10, $12 and $15.

Men's Double-breasted Blue Serge Suits, $12, $15 and $18.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

New Straw Hats for Men -:- -:-

A good many hundreds of men were thinking of straw hats yesterday, and came to WANAMAKER'S to settle the question. We heard a good many pleasant comments about the stock displayed. Certainly there is no broader variety in New York City. The styles are the handsomest and smartest brought out by American Hat makers this season.

From an aristocratic Panama down to one of the smart shapes in sennit or split straws you will find exactly what you want in our new Hat Store, and all at the fairest prices.

Here are some suggestions:

Hats of China Swiss and Belgian split straws, in all dimensions, at $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50 and $5.

Hats and sennit straw, at $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3.

Soft curled brim Mackinaw Hats, at $1.50, $2 and $3.

Soft curled brim Milan braid Hats, at $3 and $3.50.

Soft curled brim split straw Hats, at $2, $3, $3.50 and $5.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Golf Goods

Every golfer that has an extra hour that he can catch now and then is playing the game right now. Perhaps you are just getting started this season, and discover that some of your drivers or irons are not just what you would like them to be.

You will find at WANAMAKER'S a most complete collection of all sorts of golf clubs from various reputable manufacturers, all at the fairest prices. Also golf balls as low as, or perhaps lower than you will find them elsewhere.

Here are some suggestions:

Nichols' Special Golf Clubs—Socket Drivers and Brassies, $2 each; Irons, $1.50 each.

Wizard Golf Balls, $6 dozen.
Haskell Golf Balls, $5.25 dozen.
Kempshall Flyer Golf Balls, $5.25 doz.
Vardon Flyer Golf Balls, $3.25 dozen.
Wanamaker Practice Golf Balls, $2 dozen.
Heavy brown canvas Caddy Bags, $1.25 each.
Hand-sewed white and brown canvas Caddy Bags, $3 each.
Leather Caddy Bags, $3.50 up to $12 each.

And, for the many other devotees of Lawn Tennis, these hints of

TENNIS GOODS

Tennis Rackets, ranging in price from 75c to $9.
Pim Tennis Rackets, $5 each.
Tennis Nets, $1.25, $1.50, $2, up to $5.
Tarred Tennis Nets, $4.50.
Tennis Poles, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2 each.
Racket Covers, felt or canvas, 50c ea.
Soft leather Racket Covers, $1.25 ea.
Stiff leather Racket Covers, $5 each.
Wright & Ditson Tennis Balls, $4 doz.
Wanamaker Championship Balls, $3.25 doz.
Wanamaker Practice Balls, $2.50 doz.
Guy Ropes and Pegs, 25c and 50c set.

Annex Store.

Cool Dresses *for Women*

Hot days and warm evenings have few terrors for the woman who selects her wardrobe from the display of costumes and other dresses in our summer collection. In fact, after you have seen them, you'll agree that summer is the ideal season of the year for woman to dress herself most comfortably.

The woman who has discovered shortcomings in her dress preparation for summer will find interesting suggestions, as well as ideal supplies, by looking over our costume collection today, for it includes cool and dainty dresses for every possible occasion.

Costumes of point d'esprit and plain and figured organdies, both American and imported, at $15 to $125.

Imported Outing Suits, for morning and afternoon wear, at $12 to $50.

Summer Walking Suits of linen, with stylish long coats, at $18.75 to $33.

Shirt-waist Suits, of gingham, lawn, chambray and linen, at $5.50 to $34.

Shirt-waist Suits, of silk and pongee, at $12.75 to $50.

Separate Dress Skirts, of pique, linen, duck, in walking and dress lengths, at $1.50 to $9.75.

Second floor, Broadway.

White Negligees

Nothing is more dainty or comfortable on the warm mornings than one of these cool white negligees. They provide ample dress for breakfast and early morning wear around home. Some of them are quite simple, and the prices begin at $3.75 for a very handsomely made gown of white lawn, large round collar, full sleeve finished with hemstitched ruffles. Others are quite elaborate, even dressy; and yet all are light as a feather in weight, and the coolest possible form of dress.

Tasteful decoration is seen throughout. Some are trimmed with embroidery, others with lace and plaiting. One style has plaited sleeves, another has a handsome front trimmed with clusters of plaits and exquisite embroidery insertion. Many have large sailor collars tastefully trimmed. The variety is almost endless, and you can pay any price you wish from $3.75 to $33.

A white Negligee is one of the most charming comforts of summer-time.

Second floor, Tenth street.

More French Handkerchiefs *For Men and Women*

New shipments of these charming fancy handkerchiefs from France are constantly arriving. And Summer, the season of colored shirts and pretty wash dresses, is pre-eminently the time for them.

The Men's Handkerchiefs are in new plaids, stripes, dots and odd figures—scores of exclusive styles. Linen, $1; silk-and-linen, $1.50 each.

The Women's, at 25c, have colored border, with initial to match. At 50c and 75, colored border, with dainty figures in center. At $1, of silk-and-linen, in pretty plaids and stripes.

Broadway.

White Shoes

Whether staying at home or going away to shore or mountain, everybody needs a pair of White Shoes this season. Whether for climbing mountains, walking on the beach, playing tennis, yachting or any other outdoor pleasure the correct shoes are in white.

WOMEN'S OXFORDS, $2.50

Special weave of firm duck; made with welted soles; military heels; very swagger lasts.

WOMEN'S OXFORDS, $5

White buckskin, with rubber soles; for tennis, yachting, steamer wear. The ideal white shoe.

MEN'S OXFORDS, $3

White duck, with leather or rubber soles; cool and just right for Summer wear. High shoes cost half a dollar more.

CHILDREN'S SHOES

White duck Button Shoes; spring heels; full round toes with tips; sizes 5 to 8, $1.50; 8½ to 10½, $1.75; 11 to 2, $2.

Babies' Shoes; no heels, turned soles; sizes 2 to 6, $1.

Main Shoe Store, Fourth ave.

Refrigerators

Regular Goods and Some Bargains

Place an *Eddy Refrigerator* in your summer home and you'll not only have cold storage for your provisions, but you'll save much money on your ice bill.

The insulation of Eddy Refrigerators is perfect. The shelves are of slate, and retain the cold for some time even after the ice is exhausted, if that should happen. Slate shelves are pure and sweet, and easy to keep clean. Eddy Refrigerators are splendidly constructed throughout.

Here are hints of sizes and prices—and there are as many more sizes between:

No.	Length.	Depth.	Height.	Price.
44	33 in.	22 in.	46¼ in.	$19
46	40¼ in.	24 in.	50 in.	$27.50
48	39 in.	23 in.	49 in.	$27.50
51	47 in.	26 in.	55 in.	$48
52	40 in.	24 in.	57 in.	$37.50
53	43 in.	26 in.	61 in.	$48
54	45 in.	30 in.	63 in.	$52
55	57 in.	29 in.	65 in.	$64
56	46 in.	26 in.	72 in.	$58.50
57	43 in.	24 in.	61 in.	$46
58	43 in.	26 in.	66 in.	$51
59	49 in.	30 in.	69 in.	$64
60	50 in.	30 in.	84 in.	$85
61	27 in.	22 in.	59 in.	$24
62	30 in.	24 in.	59 in.	$27.50
67	33 in.	28 in.	72 in.	$36.50
26	35 in.	20 in.	43 in.	$18
27	37 in.	21 in.	45 in.	$20
28	39 in.	22 in.	47 in.	$24

EDDY ICE CHESTS—Slate Shelves

No.	Length.	Depth.	Height.	Price.
1	24 in.	18 in.	27¼ in.	$6.25
2	28 in.	19 in.	28½ in.	$7.25
3	32 in.	20 in.	29½ in.	$8.75
4	34½ in.	21½ in.	30 in.	$10.25
5	36½ in.	22½ in.	31¼ in.	$11.50
6	38½ in.	23½ in.	32½ in.	$13
7	42½ in.	24½ in.	33 in.	$14.25
8	46½ in.	26½ in.	35 in.	$18
9	51½ in.	30½ in.	37 in.	$25

And here are some bargains in odd lots of fine refrigerators:

OPALITE REFRIGERATORS

Glass outside and inside; one of each size:

Length.	Depth.	Height.	Was.	Now.
40 in.	25½ in.	58 in.	$95	$71.25
42 in.	27½ in.	63 in.	$110	$82.50
31½ in.	24 in.	68 in.	$90	$67.50

Two Refrigerators; oak outside, glass inside; 41 in. wide, 25 in. deep, 54 in. high, were $58, now $43.50 each.

One Refrigerator; oak case, enameled and tiled inside; 32 in. wide, 22 in. deep, 53 in. high, was $55, now $41.25.

One Refrigerator; oak case, white enameled lined; 43 in. wide, 27 in. deep, 56 in. high, was $72, now $54.

One Refrigerator; oak outside, white enamel lined; 50 in. wide, 28 in. deep, 65 in. high, was $90, now $67.50.

One Refrigerator; oak outside, zinc-lined, spring doors, removable side to ice chamber; 30 in. wide, 20 in. deep, 43½ in. high, was $18, now $13.50.

Basement.

Japanese Mattings

We have one hundred and thirty-four different patterns in Japanese Mattings, and they are as fresh and handsome as mattings can be; and freshness means everything in matting.

The styles of a year ago may be equally handsome in appearance, but they have nothing of the life and durability of those that come in fresh and new. These are soft and pliable and present many novel designs.

Prices for rolls of forty yards are $9, $12, $15 and $22. Some of the patterns have fine silk woven in the fabrics. They are $40 a roll of 40 yards.

Third floor.

The "Little Comfort" Hand Sewing Machine

Women who go away for the Summer without taking their sewing machine along frequently are very much inconvenienced, or put to considerable expense because of the lack of it, and yet in thousands of cases it would be impossible to take it along. The "Little Comfort" Sewing Machine possesses all the qualifications of foot power, except that it does not work as fast; but for the simple requirements that are likely to come during the Summer away from home, these machines are wonderfully helpful. They are very light in weight and can be carried in a handbag. The machines have a speeding gear which makes them run quite rapidly. The work done is most satisfying. Prices, $2 and $3.50.

See them demonstrated in Annex.

Sense, Not Nonsense

Here follows a half page of condensed store news. Each statement of fact is serious, short and to the point. The facts concern two vital subjects:

First—The Merchandise. Not an item of trash can find its way into our collection of merchandise. This protection applies with equal force to the humblest bargain or the most distinguished and exclusive high-grade novelties.

Second—The Special Prices. The essence of the following is found in the prices as related to qualities. Each item has special cheapness with which to command your keen attention. No need of hysteria. The simple truth is sufficient to challenge the close attention of sensible people.

Note carefully the location line of each item in which you are interested.

Men's Summer Underwear -:-

A stock liquidation at a decline of thirty-three to fifty points. The owner of a big mill desires to change his product from piecework underwear to yard goods. That's the plain reason why we took 20,000 pieces of Men's Underwear at half and two-thirds prices. Therefore the former lowest wholesale prices are high when compared with the retail prices on this underwear today.

The offering here is 8,000 pieces—the balance has been sent to our other markets.

The following are to be sold at Fifty Cents a garment—Undershirts and Drawers. The conservative retail price three days since was seventy-five cents:

Fine gage balbriggan, white, pink, gray and sky blue.

Open-meshed cotton twist, white and ecru; or with stripes of pink-and-white, or blue-and-white.

The following are to be sold at Fifty Cents a garment—Undershirts and Drawers. The price last season was one dollar:

Open-meshed mercerized cotton, plain, and with self-colored stripes; white, blue, ecru, pink and lavender.

Fine gage mercerized striped balbriggan, gold, blue, pink and green.

Lisle open-meshed, with self-colored stripes, white, ecru and blue.

Mercerized lisle open-meshed, white with pink or blue stripes.

The following are to be sold at One Dollar a garment—Undershirts and Drawers. The current retail price for the same goods is two dollars:

Heavy close-meshed white linen.

Light open-meshed white linen.

Remember that mercerized cotton has a silk effect which remains after washing.

Ninth street aisle, Main floor.

Sennit Straw Hats At One Dollar -:-

We maintain a strictly first-class hat store. Remember *that* as you read the following:

Seventy-five dozens *only* today, same number tomorrow, Saturday, (150 dozens in all) of stylish, well-trimmed, perfectly-finished, finely-formed, absolutely new Sennit braid Straw Hats at *One Dollar Each*. First-class testimony justifies us in stating that they cannot be matched at one dollar and a half.

Just eighteen hundred men can share in this offering. What are they in a population of four millions?

Under-Price Store, Basement—Stewart Building

Small Boys' Washable Suits

A single line is all that is needed—perhaps even that is too much.

Four hundred Suits. Russian blouse; sizes 2½ to 6 years. Sailor blouse; sizes 3 to 12 years. They include pique, chambray, galatea, linen and linen crash—all imported. Portions of the most popular present-season lots.

Values from $1.35 to $4.50.

Uniform price—

One Dollar a Suit

Remember the *small* quantity and the low price. Their stay will be brief.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

A Trophy in Leather

Wrist Bags of leather, nickel frame, fitted with coin purse, vinaigrette and mirror at

Fifty Cents

complete. Worth how much more? Very much, but you judge for yourself. A little wonder.

Basement—Under-Price Store.

Trimmed Millinery *Under Price*

Classified Millinery. The skill of the WANAMAKER milliners is recognized in Paris, London and every American market. The more costly productions are on the Second Floor, the less costly in the Basement. Lack of room compels this.

It is quite an honor that we are able to offer this morning two hundred garden hats, flower and ribbon trimmings, Cuba braid bodies, at

Three Dollars

No two alike. The product of our own organization. Just another case of elegant cheapness. Women of taste need not despise these hats because of the price.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Ready-to-Wear Hats

Evicted but new. A quantity of Women's and Girls' Hats, trade trimmed, turban and sailor shapes. The decorations are ribbons, quills and feathers. The styles are suited to shirt-waist costumes—all

Two Dollars Each

were three dollars yesterday.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Loitering Laces

They have been distanced by the rest of the party. We give them a little extra stimulus, as a sort of a catchup—by lowering the prices several notches more. The net result averages but little more than *one-quarter* of original values.

Among the laces concerned are:

At 15c to $1.75 yd., worth 50c to $5
Cluny Bandings, white Batiste and Lace Edges, colored embroidered Batiste Edges and Bandings; white-and-black and black-and-white Novelty Laces and Bandings.

At 15c to $6.25 yd., worth 50c to $25
Lace Allovers, Batiste Allovers, black Dress Nets, and Chiffon; Mousseline de Soie and Silk Waist Materials.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Women's Coats -:- *At Sharpest Reductions*

Perhaps the hot wave has made us misread the calendar; perhaps it is a natural impatience to see these coats out of the way—who knows? At any rate, we announce for today—earlier by far than in previous years—radical price-cuts, many of them first reductions, on an extraordinary variety of Women's Summer Coats. The collection comprises some five or six hundred wraps, all of which are such as every woman, whether leaving town or staying here for the Summer, will need.

There are short jackets, longer coats, richly appliqued wraps of greatest variety; and materials are voiles, etamines, canvas weaves, taffeta, peau de soie, cheviots, covert cloths and broadcloths—the season's favorites.

Here are the new price-groups:

Short Jackets

$10, formerly $12 to $15
$13.50, formerly $15 to $20
$16.50, formerly $20 to $25

Appliqued Coats

$25, formerly $30 to $40

Coats of various styles

$35, formerly $40 to $55
$45, formerly $60 to $75
$60, formerly $75 to $115

Second floor, Broadway.

Glove Sense

The sense lies in buying gloves that look well and are cool, at a little price.

These—for women—are of pure silk, in black or white, worth 50c, sold at

35c a Pair

Basement—Under-Price Store.

Summer Dinner Sets

No uncertain utterance concerning Chinaware ever appears in our printed statements. Neither will there be a retrograde. Broader and stronger assertion on this point will mark our store news of the future.

Neither anachronism nor ignorance inspires the term *Summer Dinner Sets*. It is not gauze china, nor cool china, nor china for ice—just China.

We print this, because many home-makers will welcome an offering of superior and beautiful Dinner Sets that just suit the standards of rural housekeeping at money-saving prices. That's the meaning of "Summer Dinner Sets." Elegant and very cheap.

First. French China Dinner Sets, pink flower decoration, all handles gilt, soup tureen, three large platters, that were a bargain at $25, are now reduced to $18.

Second. Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets, flower decoration, all handles gilt, soup tureen, three large meat dishes, at $13.50. Fair retail value under ordinary conditions, $22.50.

More offerings of equal virtue:

At $6.50, from $8.50—English porcelain Dinner Sets, in two fine underglaze decorations; complete for 12 persons. These sets are good value at $10.

At $10, worth $16 and $18—American porcelain Dinner Sets, in five flower decorations, with gold; 100 pieces, with soup tureen and three large platters.

At $22.50, reduced from $30—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets, of 113 pieces, with fine flower decoration and solid gilt handles; soup tureen and three large platters.

At $30, reduced from $45—Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces, in flower decorations, and all pieces gilt; soup tureen and three large platters.

CHAMBER TOILET SETS

At $2.50, worth $3.50—Good serviceable Sets, with uncovered slop-jar; each piece full size.

At $3.45, worth $5—11-piece Sets, complete with covered slop-jar; in several neat underglaze decorations.

At $7.50, reduced from $12 and $13.50—12-piece Sets, complete with covered slop-jar; new shape, handsome decorations.

Basement.

A Stein Song

Mostly hard facts, however, and in prose. We'll just quote figures, and leave you to do the rhapsodizing. Whether for solid use or mere ornament, these German steins are equally fit. And much reduced:

Covered Steins

25c, from 40c. 50c, from 85c
30c, from 50c. 65c, from $1.25.
30c, from 60c. 85c, from $1.75.
$1.35, from $3.50 and $3.75.

Steins Without Covers

30c, from 60c and 65c. 50c, from $1.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

One Dollar In Fine Arts

True heart is never at war with true cheapness. It is a glory of the Sistine Madonna that One Dollar will buy a good artotype copy, neatly framed and glazed. The democracy of art glories in that fact. It would gladden the heart of Raphael.

And with the Madonna, figure subjects of many sorts, all artistic, in good hardwood frames with mats. Some 17x21 in., some 24x30 in.; worth $2 and $2.25, all at One Dollar.

Let not dilettante grandeur sneer. Popular distribution of beautiful things is a social triumph.

Basement—Under-Price Store

The Angelus

Oleograph copies of Millet's masterpiece, in colors, Ten Cents. Cash only, to such as will carry them away. Will neither be charged nor delivered.

Basement—Under-Price Store.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CROATIA REVOLT SPREADS

It Has Now Extended to Every Part of the Country.

Agram Under Martial Law—The Causes of the Outbreak—Alleged Tyrannical Rule of the Banus.

VIENNA, May 21.—The revolt in Croatia is spreading to every part of the titular kingdom, and threatens to extend to Dalmatia.

The celebration at Agram yesterday of the anniversary of the death of Jellachich von Buzim, the ex-Banus of Croatia, (who died at Agram May 20, 1859,) culminated in a fierce conflict with the police, who attacked the crowds with sabres, wounding many persons, and making 350 arrests. The City of Agram is now completely under military rule. The principal streets are closed by cordons of troops. Four regiments, fully equipped for war, have been ordered to proceed from Oedenburg to the Agram district.

At Buccari and Meja thousands of peasants attempted to destroy the railroad in order to prevent the arrival of troops. They tore up the rails at five different points, and when the military arrived the peasants pelted them with stones, injuring several soldiers. The troops retaliated by shooting and bayoneting many of the peasants.

The Slavs resident in various parts of Austria and Bohemia are holding indignations meetings to protest against the proceedings in Croatia.

In Dalmatia important demonstrations have been planned for Sunday, when meetings of protest will be held in twenty different places.

The disturbances in Croatia are primarily due to the long-standing race hatred between the Slavs and the Magyars. The present outbreak has two main sources—first, the general discontent of the peasantry arising from the extreme poverty prevailing everywhere and from the fact that in some parts of the country the peasants are on the verge of famine; second, the indignation aroused by the alleged tyrannical rule of Count Khün Hedervary, the present Banus of Croatia.

The Croatians attribute much of their poverty to the financial methods of the Hungarian Government, which is accused of drawing from Croatia money in excess of its legal proportion of the taxes in spite of the protests of the inhabitants. Consequently throughout Croatia there is increasing hatred of the Hungarian rule and language. The recent attempts made to introduce the Magyar language in Croatia have especially aroused popular indignation. The Hungarian-Croatian Ausgleich (agreement) of 1868 expressly provided that Croatian should be the official language of Croatia in all affairs with Hungary, but now the Hungarian Government is placing the Hungarian coat-of-arms on the Croatian railroad stations, official buildings, letter-boxes, and elsewhere. Since the riots of 1883 the combined Hungarian and Croatian emblems had been used.

As evidence of official tyranny the Croatians point out that there is absolutely no liberty of the press. Scarcely a day has passed for many years without Opposition newspapers being confiscated, and lately they were all suppressed. The people have have not the right to hold public meetings, even at election time, and the Government is accused of absolutely controlling the elections. In support of this accusation it is pointed out that in spite of the anti-Hungarian sentiment throughout the country 54 of the 88 Deputies in the Croatian Diet are supporters of Hungary. Only 8 per cent. of the population is allowed to vote, and many Opposition voters and even Opposition candidates have been imprisoned on the eve of election day. The Croatians, in brief, enjoy absolutely no rights of citizenship.

Count Khün Hedervary, who has been Banus of Croatia for twenty years, is the object of special detestation on the part of the Croatians. Although he was born in Croatia and educated at the University of Agram, the Banus is intensely Hungarian, and he is regarded by the people as a proud aristocrat, seeking only personal power regardless of the welfare of the country.

Since the Hungarian Government is employing strong military forces to quell the disturbances, it is probable that order will be restored; but the situation is largely dependent on the political situation at Budapest. The Croatians, following their old tactics, are stirring up trouble at a time when the Hungarian Government is tied up with difficulties at home.

REVOLT IN SOUTH CHINA.

News of an Anti-Dynastic Outbreak in Yun-Nan Alarms the Peking Government.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, May 22.—The Chinese Government, says the Peking correspondent of The Times, is alarmed by the disquieting news of an anti-dynastic outbreak in the Province of Yun-Nan.

The Palace has received a message stating that Lin-nan-Foo is invested by the rebels. The French Consul General in Yun-Nan reports that the position is serious.

Telegraphic communication with the French (Tonkinese) frontier is interrupted.

CHINESE TRADE INTERRUPTED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, May 22.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says the trade of the Northern Chinese ports is practically at a standstill owing to the political situation and the absence of a satisfactory settlement of the questions at issue between Yuan-Shi-Kai (Viceroy of Pe-chi-Li) and the native banks at Tien-Tsin.

CONGER GRATEFUL TO BRITISH.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, May 22.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says that in presenting the handsome lectern given to the English chapel in the Chinese capital by Americans as a memorial of the siege of the legations, United States Minister Conger, speaking with much feeling, eloquently expressed the gratitude of himself and his countrymen for the hospitality and protection extended to them during the siege, when his family and the entire American missionary community were sheltered within the British Legation.

JAPAN'S NEW NAVY PROGRAMME.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, May 22.—The Japanese naval increment programme, says the Tokio correspondent of The Times, comprises three battleships, three first-class armored cruisers, and two second-class cruisers.

Chinese Empress's Extravagance.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, May 22.—The Chinese native press, says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, points out that the Peking Government shows no diminution in the raising of funds to satisfy the extravagance of the Dowager Empress. The Board of Revenue is endeavoring to provide 10,000,000 taels (about $6,000,000) for the celebration of the Empress Dowager's seventieth birthday.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TARIFF PLAN.

Rosebery Not a Supporter of It—Liberal Leaders Denounce the Colonial Secretary's Policy.

LONDON, May 22.—In a letter to a constituent Colonial Secretary Chamberlain further emphasizes his belief in the necessity for an Imperial Commercial League. He says:

"I am firmly convinced that the prosperity of this country depends largely on our trade with the colonies, which under a wise system of mutual concession will increase by leaps and bounds. We have been apt in the past to consider too much the advantage of buying cheaply, and not to pay sufficient attention to methods whereby we may have the means that enable us to pay at all."

Lord Rosebery has expressed surprise that his ambiguous speech at Burnley, in which he dealt with Mr. Chamberlain's tariff speech, has been interpreted as in any way supporting Mr. Chamberlain's proposal to establish reciprocity between Great Britain and her colonies, and explains that he purposely treated the subject uncontroversially because he was addressing a non-political audience. Lord Rosebery adheres absolutely to his opinion that the Liberal Party is indissolubly bound to free trade, and that anything like an imperial commercial league would weaken the empire internally and excite the permanent hostility of the whole world.

Lord Rosebery's explanation gives satisfaction to the Liberal Party, as dispelling the rumors which had begun to gather that he was bidding to become a Minister in a Chamberlain Cabinet, but the incident is considered further to prove his impossibility as a leader of the Liberals.

At various Liberal demonstrations yesterday afternoon Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of tariff reciprocity, which continues to be the theme of active discussion, was denounced by the speakers, among them Mr. Asquith, Lord Spencer, Earl Carrington, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and it is evident that if Mr. Chamberlain holds to his supposed intention of making a preferential tariff within the Empire a plank of his programme at the general election, he will have provided the Liberals with a welcome platform of reunion.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Doncaster last night, said that Mr. Chamberlain was a very versatile statesman, but he could not at the same time hunt with Mr. Chaplin and stand at bay with Mr. Ritchie. Mr. Asquith believed that resistance to any change in Great Britain's fiscal policy would do as great a service to the colonies as to the mother country. "If Mr. Chamberlain's proposals were made seriously," he said, "it is difficult to understand why he remains a member of a Cabinet which is repealing the grain tax."

£14,700 FOR A RAEBURN.

LONDON, May 21.—A sensational price, £14,700, was paid by a dealer in a London auction room this afternoon for Raeburn's portrait of Sir John Sinclair.

Sir Henry Raeburn painted three portraits of Sir John Sinclair, the famous politician, expert on finance and agriculture, and President of the first British Board of Agriculture.

The portrait sold yesterday was painted about the year 1794. In it Sir John is represented as a man of exceptionally fine features and commanding presence, dressed in his uniform as Colonel of the Rothesay and Caithness Fencibles. Various engravings of this portrait, which is regarded as one of Raeburn's masterpieces, have appeared.

Another portrait by Raeburn of Sir John is in the National Portrait Gallery in London.

Raeburn was born near Edinburgh in 1756. He died in 1823. He was apprenticed to a goldsmith, but educated himself in painting, and became the most famous of all Scottish portrait painters.

CONEY'S SANDWICH SORROW.

Among Coney Island hotel keepers something like consternation prevails because of Police Commissioner Greene's order of Wednesday that the Raines law sandwich will no longer "go" as a meal with drinks on Sundays. Last night the fitful sobbing of the melancholy sea on the garbage-strewn strand was not more dismal than the wailing and lamenting of those who have grown apoplectiklike bank rolls on the thirst of the beer-seeking crowds which flock in the good old Summer time to the haunt of the blatant "barker" and the lair of the festive frankfurter man. The prospect of having to serve real food in their "restaurants" stunned some of the "hotel" men, and all were casting about them for a way to meet the new conditions on Sunday.

A cry that rang through Coney Island last night, from the "Gut" to the surf and from the Concourse to the blasé Bowery's end, was "What shall we do with our Raines law sandwiches?"

The sandwiches now in use in some of the Island resorts were handed down from father to son and are treasured as heirlooms. That they are no longer to hear them rattling about familiarly in the plates on the tables makes their owners feel sad and dejected. Not a few of the sandwiches have interesting histories. One there is which is displayed under glass in a place on the Bowery that was thrown at a man in a row in the resort last Summer. The sandwich hit the man on the back of the head and his skull was fractured. Another sandwich, shown behind the bar in a Surf Avenue hotel, figured in the downfall of "the man with the iron jaw," who appeared at a West End museum two seasons ago. This man was advertised as being able to break anything with his teeth which he could place in his mouth. This sandwich was passed up to him and he made the effort of his career. He has ever since been taking his food in liquid form through a tube.

The other night some one who had purloined a sandwich from one of the resorts carelessly dropped it on the car track on Surf Avenue. The first car that came along was derailed. The sandwich, when picked up, was found to be slightly chipped on one side, but it was learned later that it had been in use only two years. It was also believed that there was a flaw in the bread somewhere.

A paving expert from the Department of Public Works in Brooklyn was at Coney Island yesterday afternoon, and there was an interesting rumor afloat concerning his mission there. The report had it the department was considering the idea of securing the thousands of Raines law sandwiches which are now to be cast aside as "meals" for experiment in street paving. It was said that a block down town where the traffic is heaviest would probably be laid with the sandwiches. The odds were 20 to 1 at the island last night that if this was done the sandwiches would make asphalt, vitrified brick, and granite block look like mere putty for wearing qualities.

GLENNON IS SUSPENDED.

Edward Glennon, Chief Devery's favorite wardman in other days in the Police Department, who recently was purged of a sentence of six months in the penitentiary for failing to suppress a disorderly house, and on Tuesday was reinstated upon the recommendation of Corporation Counsel Rives, visited Headquarters yesterday and received a patrolman's shield, and was assigned to the Mulberry Street Station.

Before Glennon left the building, however, Senior Inspector Cortright called him into his office and informed him that he was suspended without pay on charges of neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer, on which he will be tried next Thursday.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LOUISBURG, N. C., May 21.—Fire to-day in the business section destroyed eight buildings, including the Louisburg Hotel, the Farmers and Merchants' Bank, and the livery stable of K. P. Hill. Estimated loss, $30,000.

THURMOND, West Va., May 21.—Fire started here to-day in the general store of William Egans & Co. and spread rapidly. The structure and ten residences were destroyed before the fire was brought under control. There is no Fire Department in town. The loss will exceed $50,000, one-fourth insured.

EAST BRIDGEWATER, Mass., May 21.—The most costly fire ever experienced here wiped out the Old Colony Iron Foundry and Machine Shop, leveled the Methodist Episcopal Church, and two large storage warehouses belonging to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and damaged a dozen other buildings to-night. The total loss is estimated at $100,000.

LIMA, Ohio, May 21.—The business portion of Dunkirk, twenty-five miles east of here, was practically wiped out by fire early to-day. Eleven business blocks and three residences were burned. The heaviest losers were Mahon & Co., the First National Bank, Lydeck Brothers, and the Dunkirk Telephone Company. Loss estimated at $100,000, partly covered by insurance.

DIXEY IN PARETIC FARCE

"Facing the Music" Enlivens the Audience at the Garrick.

An Excellent Company, Including John Mason, Katharine Grey, Ralph Delmore, and Adelia Barker.

"Facing the Music," the new play at the Garrick, is billed as a farce, but as played by Mr. Henry E. Dixey, it is a study in progressive paresis—intimations of the Oswald of Ibsen's "Ghosts," as it were, from recollections of second childhood.

On one floor of the apartment house lives Mr. John Smith, an owner of racing horses. On the floor above lives the Rev. John Smith, curate of St. Andrew's. (The drift of resulting complications is only too obvious.) The wives of both have been off on holidays, and owing to the soupiness of a pea-soup fog, (the action passes in London,) the wife of the reverend gentleman is installed in the bedroom of the wife of the horse racer and spends the night there. (An aroma of Parisian musk in this; but the scent is false, for the outcome is nothing more than a cog in the wheel of a thousand complications.)

The horse racer meanwhile has been out on the loose, and in the thickest of the fog an actress faints in his arms in Leicester Square. Being attacked and robbed by thugs at this juncture, he naturally concludes that he has been the woman's victim, and on finding the wife of the reverend gentleman in his flat concludes that she is the actress of the pea soup fog, and that he is in for a case of blackmail. Of course his own wife returns; the real actress comes in, (quite an honest person;) the curate happens round from time to time, and to give a final swing to the general mix-up, in comes a comic detective who takes each of the three ladies in turn for the infamous crook known as the Duchess of Piccadilly, and the curate for her notorious confederate, Saintly Sam.

At this juncture Mr. Dixey sinks into a chair, and, lighting match after match, tosses them to the ceiling with rolling eyes, while the curtain comes down.

The author, Mr. James Henry Darnley, is said to be an English actor, and the play is a characteristic actor farce. Every bit of glass in the kaleidoscope is of the antiquity of a cathedral window; but Mr. Darnley shifts his tube with such skill that all possible combinations are produced in the least possible time. Every movement tells, and never for a moment does the whirl of shifting encounters cease. Some of the lines are witty, and many more agreeably foolish.

Of the delicious impishness of Gallic wit and character drawing, of the novel idea of the successful French farce, there is not a trace. But what would you? The kaleidoscope rotates, jog after jog; the audience follows every jump of the colors with childlike absorption and delight, until, just as a universal paresis is impending, Mr. Dixey saves the situation by going off into a burst of flabbering and raving—not "the sun, the sun!" but "the fog, the fog!"

The company is, in fact, a strong one. Mr. F. Newton Lindo is a capital comic curate of the Private Secretary type. John Mason lends his admirable talents to the part of the racing Smith's friend, Ralph Delmore, who was last seen prominently here as the polite villain in "Sherlock Holmes," was very capable, if somewhat heavy, as a visiting uncle. Henry Norman took the part of the vain and always futile detective with an abundance of grotesque exaggeration that was not without effect. As the curate's wife, Miss Grace Heyer was pretty and spirited. As the wife of the other Mr. Smith, Miss Katherine Grey was capable; and as the actress Miss Gertrude Gheen wore a flaming gown and flamboyant actress manners with breezy effect. As a broadly human and humorous housekeeper, Adelia Baker revealed a high order of intelligence in character acting, tempered by an excellent technique.

Owing to a lack of rehearsal many of the actors fished at times for their lines and swam through them extempore at others. But every one acted with spirit and a feeling for the effect of the whole. In a few days the performance will have the requisite smoothness. In spite of the lack of novelty the play is exceedingly diverting. It is said to have been successful four years ago in London, and is so much better than the general run of hot weather shows of the present season that it should prove an unmistakable success. Even those most inclined to paresis may go to the Garrick without fear, for in so gallantly making himself the Goat Mr. Dixey clears the air.

As a curtain raiser was presented Mr. Clay M. Greene's duologue, "Over a Welsh Rarebit." The playlet—as it was called on the bill—was slight and rather obvious in content, but it gave Mr. Dixey a chance to impersonate a jovial, cheerful, and affectionate old gentleman, which chance Mr. Dixey availed himself of with the skill and imagination he has so often shown in impersonation.

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE.

Trimming the "Resurrection"—New Theatre for Paterson—Bernard Thornton to Marry Selina Herman.

Michael Morton, who made the English version of Henry Bataille's dramatization of "Resurrection," will return to-day to England, after a short visit to New York. During his stay here he instructed the managers of Miss Blanche Walsh's company to take out of the play some blood-curdling details, such as the cries of the whipped prisoners. It was to these details that Mr. Morton attributes the moderate success of the play in New York, and it was through a misunderstanding that they were given at all. He did not see the play here, and was astonished when Oscar Hammerstein the other night told him that, in his opinion, these were the features that marred the play. Mr. Morton said that after the first few nights of the London run he cabled his agents here to remove them. "The cablegram was either neglected or misunderstood," he said. "It's too bad," lamented Mr. Hammerstein, "for we paid an actor $30 a week to stand in the wings and yell as if he were being beaten to death."

***

Stair & Havlin are to add another new house to their circuit. This one will be built in Paterson, N. J. The capitalists interested are well-known Brooklyn and Paterson citizens. Stair & Havlin have signed a five years' contract to furnish the various attractions. The contract calls for this new playhouse to be ready about September, 1903. The new theatre will have a seating capacity of 2,200. Popular prices will be charged except during the engagements of Mrs. Fiske, James K. Hackett, Weber & Fields, and others of the independent stars with whom the firm has formed an agreement to play in its houses.

***

Duss, with Nordica and Edouard de Reszke in tow, is approaching New York, and May 30 the strains of his band will be heard in the Madison Square Garden, which will look like a transplanted corner of Venice. Gondolas will glide over the expanse of water surrounding the island on which will be placed Duss's stand. Even the roof will be painted in such a manner as to imitate the deep blue skies of the South.

***

R. A. Barnett, the librettist of "Miss Simplicity," "1492," "Jack and the Beanstalk," and other plays, is going to build a theatre this year in Boston for the production of his pieces and some English ones. The theatre will be located in Copley Square, in the Back Bay district. He will be associated with Manager Bland of Boston, who is just entering the theatrical business.

***

Bernard Thornton, who has been manager for Selma Herman this season in "For Her Children's Sake," will marry that star June 1, and in doing so will leave the Catholic for the Jewish religion. Mr. Thornton is in New York at present, and Miss Herman is playing at Henck's Theatre, Cincinnati. She is a well-known star in melodrama houses.

***

Truly Shattuck, who refused to appear in Oscar Hammerstein's opera "Punch, Judy & Co.," because she wanted to rest and prepare for next season's work, is said to be going with Weber & Fields's all-star stock company.

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A merry crowd of actors and actresses from "The Sultan of Sulu," "The Prince of Pilsen," "The Runaways," and "The Wizard of Oz" companies will this Sunday make a trip up the Hudson on the steamer Grand Republic.

***

For the first time in several years Mrs. Fiske will spend her holiday abroad. She sailed yesterday on the Auguste Victoria for Hamburg, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Emily Stevens. Mrs. Fiske will make brief visits to Nuremburg, Heidelberg, and Munich, and then proceed to Switzerland, where she will remain several weeks. She will return to New York in August, to begin preparations for next season.

Melba Has a Throat Affection.

LONDON, May 22.—The Morning Advertiser states that Mme. Melba, the Australian prima donna, is ill in Paris with an affection of the throat. Dr. Rees, the physician who attends the artists engaged for the Covent Garden opera, has been summoned from London to examine her.

HENRY A. C. TAYLOR TO WED.

His Engagement to Miss Josephine Whitney Johnson, Well Known in Society, Is Announced.

The engagement of Miss Josephine Whitney Johnson to Henry Augustus Coit Taylor was announced last night. Rumors that they were engaged have been floating around for several weeks.

Miss Johnson is the daughter of Mrs. Hezron A. Johnson of 418 Fifth Avenue, and has been prominent in New York society for some time. She is the great granddaughter of the late Stephen Whitney. Mrs. H. Leroy Emmet is her sister. About two years before Senator Chauncey M. Depew married the second time it was rumored that Miss Johnson was engaged to him.

Mr. Taylor is a widower, his wife having died three years ago. He was born in New York in January, 1841. His father, Moses Taylor, was one of the most prominent business men of his time, and received from President Lincoln the offer of the position of Secretary of the Treasury after Secretary Chase resigned. He died in 1882. Henry A. C. Taylor was graduated from Columbia College in 1861. Seven years later he married Miss Fearing, daughter of Daniel B. Fearing. He has a Summer home in Newport, and is a member of the Metropolitan, Union, Knickerbocker, and New York Yacht Clubs. He is engaged in the practice of law.

His eldest son was graduated from Columbia in 1891 and his younger son from Yale two years later. The latter married the daughter of Heber R. Bishop. His daughter, Harriet Taylor, was married at noon Wednesday to Count Giuseppe della Gherardesca of Florence, Italy, at the home of her father, 3 East Seventy-first Street.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Hay—Roby.

DECATUR, Ill., May 21.—Lieut. Charles Edward Hay, Jr., of Company D, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, and Miss Jane Roby, daughter of Kilburn H. Roby, President of the National Bank of Decatur, were married to-night at St. John's Episcopal Church. The bridegroom is a son of Charles E. Hay of Springfield, Ill., and a nephew of Secretary of State Hay.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hay will go to Fort Harrison, Mon., where Lieut. Hay is stationed.

Lucas—Westbrook.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., May 21.—At Bushkill to-day Miss Ella F., daughter of the late Jacob Westbrook, became the wife of John William Lucas of Paterson, N. J., prominently connected with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Miss Westbrook is a graduate of the Normal class of 1900.

The ceremony was performed in Coles Cottage, the officiating minister being the Rev. Dr. Arthur Lucas, father of the bridegroom, and pastor of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, Paterson, N. J.

Hillhouse—Conant.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, May 21.—Cards were received here to-day announcing the marriage at the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City, on Wednesday, of Miss Isabel Conant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Oakes Conant of New York City, to Mansfield Lovell Hillhouse of this city. The Rev. T. J. Dickinson performed the ceremony.

Mr. Hillhouse's first wife was a sister of Mrs. Collis P. Huntington and died about a year ago. He formerly had a law office in New York City, but of late years has given his time to writing. Mr. and Mrs. Hillhouse will be at home at 74 College Avenue in June.

Jones—Vail.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., May 21.—Miss Henrietta Loraine Vail, only daughter of Dr. William H. Vail, and the Rev. Joseph A. Jones, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Perry, N. Y., were united in marriage at the home of the bride, at 354 Mount Prospect Avenue, this afternoon, in the presence of only their immediate relatives. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church.

The bride is a grandniece of the late John I. Blair and the granddaughter of the late Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, who was a distinguished American missionary in Turkey.

The Rev. and Mrs. Jones will reside at Perry, N. Y., after a wedding journey abroad.

Wright-Clark—Campbell.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., May 21.—Miss Helen Todd Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Campbell, and John J. Wright-Clark were united in marriage at the North Reformed Church here at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the presence of many relatives and friends. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. James I. Vance, pastor of the church, who was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church of New York City.

The maid of honor was Miss Marie Drummond Campbell, only sister of the bride. Frederick Innman of New York was the best man. The bridesmaids were the Misses Sarah Strike Riker, Kate Ross Wallace, Mary Miller Halsey, Elisabeth Osborne, Jean Fewsmith, and Irene Higbie of this city; Elmira Zehnder of New York, Lila Snowden of Pittsburg, Penn., and Theodate Bailey of Philadelphia.

A reception followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents at 515 Mount Prospect Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Wright-Clark will reside at 533 Mount Prospect Avenue upon their return from a honeymoon trip.

Hagedorn—Arens.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 21.—Miss Edith Arens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Arens, was married to Adolph Gunther Hagedorn of New York in Grace Episcopal Church at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. E. Vivars Stevenson, who was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Erskine M. Rodman, rector emeritus of the church.

Mrs. John F. Milner of Connecticut was matron of honor and the best man was Albrecht Pagenstecher of New York. The bridesmaids were the two Misses Hagedorn, sisters of the bridegroom, and Miss Josephine Wuppoman of New York; Miss Louise Coleman of Plainfield, and Miss Eleanor Cushman of New York, cousins of the bride.

The ushers were S. C. Kirshoff and Siegfried Arens, a brother of the bride, of this city; Otto Taussaint, William Hagedorn, and Charles Woodruff of New York, and J. F. Milner of Connecticut.

After a wedding tour Mr. and Mrs. Hagedorn will reside in Rahway Road, this city, in a home given the couple by the bride's father.

Harden-Vanderlip Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Mrs. Charlotte Vanderlip announces the engagement of her daughter, Ruth Isabel Vanderlip, to Edward Walker Harden of New York. Miss Vanderlip is a sister of F. A. Vanderlip, who on Tuesday married Miss Narcissa Cox, at which wedding Mr. Harden was best man.

HERALD **Saks & Company** SQUARE.

Will Place on Sale for Friday and Saturday,

Seven Hundred and Twenty

High-Grade Suits for Men,

Which Embrace Their Most Desirable Models,
Designed for Spring and Summer Service.
Values $15.00, $18.00 and $20.00,
At **$13.50.**

STYLES. Full, half or quarter lined: semi-military or loose back; English sack coat models.

FABRICS. Cheviots, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Worsteds and other light-weight materials.

All sizes in all fabrics cannot be assured; in a few of the styles they are incomplete.

For Friday and Saturday:

A Sale of Men's Shoes and Oxfords

OF THE HIGHEST GRADE,

Designed for this Season's Service, at the Following Reduced Prices:

Shoes, button or lace, formerly $7.00, At $4.75
Shoes and Oxfords, formerly $5.00, At $3.75
Shoes and Oxfords, formerly $3.50, At $2.25

The Shoes are of Patent Leather, Vici Kid and Imported Wax Calf, either lace or button style. The Oxfords are of Patent Leather, Velour Calf and Vici Kid, a few of which are Blucher style.

The Discontinuance of these models is the reason for the price reductions.

"The cigar that's always good"
Robert Burns
10 cts.

JUDGE REBUFFS A FATHER

Refuses to Take His Child from a Foster Mother.

Junk Dealer Finds a Fortune, and After Dissipation and Extravagance Tries to Recover His Daughter.

William Reed, a junk dealer, fifty-four years old, appeared before Justice Dickey in Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, asking for the custody of his fourteen-year-old daughter Stella, who is now in the care of Mrs. Rose Gaffney of 592 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Gaffney brought the girl into court on a writ of habeas corpus.

On behalf of Reed, it was stated that he had recently got $55,000 from the estate of a brother. He declared that Mrs. Gaffney had ill-treated his daughter, making a drudge of her, compelling her to wash clothes and dishes.

Mrs. Gaffney was represented by ex-Charities Commissioner Goetting. He said that six years ago Reed was unable to properly care for his daughter, and asked Mrs. Gaffney to take her, promising to pay $2 a week for the child's board. He declared that Reed had paid only $18 on this account.

Mr. Goetting declared that last December Reed found $25,000 in some old clothes that came to his shop, and since had been extravagant and dissipated. On one occasion he went into a saloon in the early morning and remained there all day, opening wine for everybody. Before he left he had spent $400. The lawyer asserted that Reed had bought diamonds for his friends.

Stella Reed testified that Mrs. Gaffney had been like a mother to her and had given her a good home. She said that her father had at one time struck her with a stick.

Reed admitted that he had spent a great deal of money since last December. He said he had given Mrs. Gaffney $500 in various amounts. To show he still had money he produced six bankbooks, and offered them to Justice Dickey for inspection. The Justice refused to look at them. Reed said that he thought he had between $8,000 and $9,000 left. He admitted that he sometimes got drunk.

"I'm a good man and go to church," he added.

"How often?" asked the Justice.

"About three times a year," was the halting reply.

"I don't believe you go at all," said the Justice. Turning to Reed's lawyer, he added:

"Look here! These people cared for this child for five years when the child's own father did not. This man has been squandering his money. He spent $400 in a saloon in a single day, and you want me to break up the child's happy relations with these people to give her to an extravagant and dissipated father. I'll not do it. The writ is dismissed."

When the Justice had finished, Reed, who had shown signs of mental distress, arose and staggered into the corridor. As soon as he arrived there he uttered a cry and sank to the floor in a fit. When he recovered he was taken away by friends.

Mr. Goetling announced that he would now proceed to have a committee appointed to care for Reed's property in order that the interest of his daughter might be protected.

New Claimant for Armstrong Fortune.

MT. VERNON, N. Y., May 21.—William E. Armstrong of Johnsville, Tennessee, is the last to appear as heir to the estate of Mrs. Alice Armstrong, who died here on May 16 from the effects of a fall down stairs. He came here last night, and says he is sole heir to the $500,000 estate. He is a contractor, forty-five years old, with a wife and three children. Judge Symne has been retained as his attorney and has applied to Surrogate Silkman at White Plains for letters of administration on the estate. Mrs. Armstrong having left several nephews and nieces, a legal contest is probable.

UNDERWEAR that really fits;—
No tucked-up extremities, no clumsy wrinkles,—snug Comfort.
Knit on our new machines, comfort is assured.
[Established 34 years.]
At retail everywhere
AMERICAN HOSIERY CO.
Wholesale only at
108-110 Franklin St.
Underwear booklet on request

PORTER BROS. BADLY CRIPPLED

President of Chicago Commission House Secured Heavy Loans in San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Before President Watson of the Porter Brothers Company, the Chicago commission house which has gone into the hands of a receiver, went East he secured some heavy loans from San Francisco banks that aggregate $400,000. Some of these are secured by shipping receipts and others by farmers' notes, but many were unsecured. Watson's personal credit was good, and no one dreamed he was using the money of the firm to try to pull out his other investments.

The Anglo-California Bank is the heaviest creditor, having $100,000 of Watson paper, fully half of which is not secured. The San Francisco National had $25,000, and the London and San Francisco $40,000.

Young Leon Greenbaum was presented on his wedding recently with $25,000 in Porter Brothers' stock by his father. He returned yesterday from his honeymoon in Hawaii to find the firm in the receiver's hands. It is reported here that Porter Brothers Company's failure is due to Armour, who recently gained control of the Earl Fruit Company. Armour has an ambition to monopolize the shipping of California fruit.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:23 A. M.—308 West Forty-fourth Street; damage, $150.

12:35 A. M.—413 and 415 West Fourteenth Street; C. H. Southard; damage, $2,000.

12:45 A. M.—3,022 Third Avenue; damage, $10

4 A. M.—One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Harlem Railroad station; damage, $10.

4:30 A. M.—117 West Thirty-ninth Street; Henry Wolf; damage, $500.

7:15 A. M.—159 East Ninety-seventh Street; Peter Ulman; damage slight.

8 A. M.—One Hundred and Seventy-first Street and Jerome Avenue; B. Sisko; damage, $15.

10:30 A. M.—Foot of East Eightieth Street; Department of Street Cleaning; damage, $500.

10:40 A. M.—35 Jackson Street; I. Gablow; damage unknown.

11 A. M.—Jerome Avenue and Mezire Place; Robert Goodman; damage, $5.

11:35 A. M.—282 Manhattan Avenue; A. Pierce; damage, $350.

11:50 A. M.—One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue; Third Avenue car; no damage.

Mrs. Clubman:—"That new suit reminds me of your right key."
Mr. C.—"How?"
Mrs. C.—"It's the latest out."

The very latest out are those Donegal Homespun Suits, Skeleton shapes. Cool colors. Moderate prices.

$10, $12.50, $15.

Other late ones: "Strollers" Shoes, Negligee Shirts, Panama Hats.

Sale of Boys' Summer Suits for $2.95 begins to-day.

Brill Brothers

Four Convenient Stores. 279 Broadway. 47 Cortlandt St. 211 and 213 Sixth Ave. 125th St., Cor. 3d Ave.

$2.45
Vici Kid Oxfords

Keep your feet cool and comfortable. The shoe for tired feet. Will stand lots of wear and tear. No breaking in.

John Ward Co.,

78 Nassau St. 307 Broadway. 50 Cortlandt St. 1403 Broadway.

1:10 P. M.—89½ Sixth Avenue; Herman Lowenstein; damage, $50.

12:05 P. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Sheridan Avenue; New York Central Railroad shops; damage, $100,000.

3:20 P. M.—230 East Ninety-seventh Street; James Fagala; damage trifling.

4:25 P. M.—2,735 Eighth Avenue; Otto Gutzell; damage, $50.

4:40 P. M.—410 Cherry Street; Mrs. Spiwak and others; damage, $5,000.

6:50 P. M.—One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Southern Boulevard; Union Railway Company; damage trifling.

7:35 P. M.—1,805 Broadway; owner unknown; damage, $20.

7:35 P. M.—137 East Twenty-sixth Street; Mrs. McCormick; damage, $50.

8 P. M.—410 West Nineteenth Street; Mrs. Stewart; damage trifling.

8 P. M.—376 Lenox Avenue; George Bohlken; damage trifling.

8:25 P. M.—186 Chrystie Street; Carmine Buchiardo; damage, $100.

9:05 P. M.—2,740 Third Avenue; John Keiser; damage, $10.

9:05 P. M.—254 Rivington Street; Martin Bergan; damage trifling.

9:40 P. M.—Rutgers Place; Harris Dressner; damage trifling.

10:10 P. M.—400 Second Avenue; Joseph Perroul; damage trifling.

10:45 P. M.—Foot of East One Hundred and Tenth Street; Department of Street Cleaning; damage trifling.

LAWYER MILLS CONVICTED

Jury Found Him Guilty of Attempted Grand Larceny.

Ex-Justice Fursman, in His Effort to Save Him, Moved Everybody in Court to Tears.

A verdict of guilty was brought in last night in the case of George Edward Mills, the lawyer who has been on trial before Justice Fitzgerald in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on a charge of attempted grand larceny, in trying to procure, for the purpose of destroying them, the original drafts of five indictments against Dr. Richard C. Flower, charging him with grand larceny. Mills was remanded to the Tombs until Tuesday, when he will be sentenced. The conviction carries with it a maximum penalty of two and one-half years' imprisonment and a fine of $250.

Mills took the verdict quietly. He grew pale and answered in a somewhat dazed manner the questions put to him when his "pedigree" was taken, but beyond that he showed no trace of emotion. His aged father and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Samuel Mills, who have been by his side all through the ordeal, both wept.

When court opened Andrew D. Meloy, Flower's former partner in promoting Western mining schemes, and Detective Sergeant Brindley, who conducted the negotiations which culminated in the arrest of Mills after he had paid the detective $1,750 to be divided between him and Assistant District Attorney Garvan, and had obtained in return the indictments, were heard in rebuttal to the testimony given by Mills in his own defense. Mills alleged that he had paid the money to Brindley to get a number of civil claims against Dr. Flower, which were in the hands of William F. S. Hart, a lawyer, out of the way.

The rest of the day was occupied by the summing up by ex-Supreme Court Justice Fursman for the defense and Assistant District Attorney Rand for the prosecution. The address of Mr. Fursman stirred every one in the court room, and at one time the counsel himself, the jurors, the defendant, the Justice on the bench, the prosecuting officer, and every one in the court room were in tears, but Mr. Rand met the contentions of Mr. Fursman at every point.

Mills is thirty-four years of age. He was born in a small town in Pennsylvania, was admitted to the bar there, and was a Professor of Law at the Dickinson Law School at Carlisle, Penn., for a year. He came to New York and was employed by Andrew D. Meloy, who had come to this city in the interest of a number of stockholders of the Arizona and Eastern Mining Company who had claims against Dr. Flower. Within a year both Mills and Meloy were in the employ of the latter, Mills becoming a law partner of Jewell Flower, the Doctor's son. He was arrested on April 8. He had then in his possession the indictments against Flower, which had grown out of the latter's transaction in Lone Pine Mining Company stock. Dr. Flower's trial on these indictments has been set for May 26, the day on which Mills will be brought up for sentence.

THREE HURT IN RUNAWAY.

Horse Threw His Driver and Knocked Down Two Men Who Tried to Stop Him.

A horse belonging to John Brooks of 418 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, and attached to a wagon driven by John Wright of 21 Windsor Place, that borough, was frightened by an automobile at Fourth Street and Seventh Avenue late yesterday afternoon, and ran away, injuring his driver and two other men. As soon as the horse showed signs of fright Wright pulled on the lines, but the plunging of the animal caused him to pitch forward into the street, and he received several contusions about the body.

At the corner of Seventh Avenue and Seventh Street, Policeman James Maguire of the Fifth Avenue Station caught the bridle of the horse, but was knocked down and the wheels of the wagon passed over his legs, severely lacerating them. At Seventh Avenue and Thirteenth Street the horse broke away from the wagon, which by this time was a wreck. Here Alfred Salmiris of Seventh Avenue and Thirteenth Street tried to stop the animal, but was knocked down and his right collarbone fractured. Finally the horse turned down Fifteenth Street and was stopped at the corner of Sixth Avenue.

HOTEL LOOTED BY WORKMEN.

Electricians Accused of Stealing Pies, Clams, Whisky, and Gorgeous Raiment.

Arthur Thurston, manager of the Astor House, has caused the arrest of three electricians who worked in that hotel for the last week or so. Mr. Thurston noticed that they spent much of their time in the cellar, and on Monday night he investigated. He found the cellar floor strewn with tin pie plates, clam shells, and empty whisky flasks from the stores of the hotel. He ordered the arrest of Hugh Slavin, a man with a breath and an unsteady gait which told of libations as corroboration of suspicions.

On information that Slavin gave two more of the electrical workers were arrested yesterday and arraigned in the Tombs Police Court. They were John M. Ware, the foreman, and John Whalen, one of the workmen. Both were held in $500 bail for examination to-day.

When the police searched the houses of these men they found some wearing apparel that made their eyes blink. They had not seen anything half so splendid since Li Hung Chang was here, say they.

This is what the detectives say they found: One fur-lined jacket of yellow silk, one purple brocade silk jacket with light blue silk lining, one red silk jacket with pink silk lining, one vest of silk in seven colors, one navy blue silk jacket, one pair of shoes, (made in China.)

They knew that no such raiment could be worn by any common Chinaman. Only a mandarin of the first class is entitled to wear the yellow jacket. They sought an explanation from Mr. Thurston. In the basement he found a trunk left by a Chinese customer who disappeared from the hotel without paying his bill after a sojourn of several weeks. This trunk had been broken open and rifled of its contents. Mr. Thurston now is puzzled to know if his Chinese patron, who proved to be a common swindler, came by a mandarin's clothing.

WOULDN'T LEAVE HER MASTER.

Faithful Dog Was Locked Up and Went to Court with Him.

Fidelity shown by a little Scotch terrier to her master, John Fohey, seventy-one years old, of 65 Bowery, doubtless had much to do with saving him from punishment when he was arraigned before Magistrate Breen, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, on a charge of intoxication.

The old man, who said that in other days he drew a salary of $15,000 a year from a Franklin Street dry goods house, was found helpless at Third Avenue and Eighteenth Street Wednesday night. Nell, the little dog, refused to permit Policeman Sheehan of the East Twenty-second Street Station or a charitable woman who interfered to touch him, and so the patrol wagon was called.

The dog refused to be driven from her master at the station house, and at last the Sergeant sent them to a cell together. Fohey gave his pet a drink of water from his hat, and they slept peacefully together for the rest of the night. Nell was close to his heels when he faced the Magistrate. Fohey pleaded that he had heart disease, and so the three drinks of whisky he had taken affected him unduly.

"Go home, and don't let it happen again," said the Magistrate. The old man bowed his thanks as he started for the street. At the door the little dog turned and barked hers.

Clergyman's Son in Bellevue.

Schuyler Chamberlain of 567 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street was yesterday committed, by Magistrate Zeller in Harlem Court, to the Pavilion for the Insane at Bellevue Hospital for examination as to his sanity. Chamberlain is the son of the Rev. John Chamberlain, rector of the Washington Heights Baptist Church, at Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. The young man, who is in the leather business, has been acting queerly, his father says, so, on the advice of the family physician, he had him committed.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PRESBYTERIANS MEETS.

Dr. Robert F. Coyle of Denver Elected Moderator—Dr. Van Dyke's Sermon.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 21.—The one-hundred and fifteenth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church convened this morning in Emmanuel Church. Few of the 700 accredited Commissioners were absent when the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke called the gathering to order, and the galleries were crowded by visitors.

Dr. Van Dyke, departing from the usual custom, wore a Geneva gown. He occupied more than an hour in the delivery of his sermon, and was given the closest attention throughout. In conclusion he said:

"The things that I care for most in our Church are not those which divide us from other Christians, but those which unite us to them. The things that I love most in Christianity are those which give it power to save and satisfy, to console and cheer, to inspire and bless human hearts and lives. The thing that I desire most for Presbyterianism is that it should prove its mission and extend its influence in the world by making men happy in the knowing and doing of the things which Christ teaches.

"The church that the Twentieth century will hear most gladly and honor most sincerely will have two marks. It will be the church that preaches the central truths of Christianity most clearly, strongly, and joyfully. It will be the church that finds and shows most happiness in living the simple life and doing good in the world. May that church be ours!"

Commissioners and spectators alike joined in the enthusiastic handclapping that greeted this.

Announcements were made by the Committee on Arrangements, among them being an order excluding from the auditorium of the church all except Commissioners.

A notable feature of the present assembly is the unusually large number of young men among the commissioners. Comparatively few of the older men who had heretofore shaped the policy of the church were in attendance. That is explained by the fact that the campaign for commissionerships to the One Hundred and Fifteenth General Assembly, which will vote upon the final adoption of creed revision, was an exceptionally warm contest, and the younger element of the church won.

The Rev. Dr. Robert F. Coyle of Denver was elected Moderator on the second ballot.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

Forty-third General Assembly Convenes at Lexington, Va.

LEXINGTON, Va., May 21.—The forty-third General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church of the United States convened this morning in the Lexington Presbyterian Church. The retiring Moderator, the Rev. Dr. W. T. Hall of Columbia, S. C., preached the opening sermon, after which the assembly proceeded to business. The enrollment read by Dr. Alexander, Stated Clerk, showed 155 Commissioners present.

The following nominations were made for Moderator: Dr. A. C. Hopkins, Charlestown, West Va.; Dr. R. A. Webb, Clarksville, Tenn.; Dr. William D. Morton of North Carolina; Dr. W. H. Marques of Louisville; Dr. J. S. Moore, Dallas, Texas, and Dr. J. H. Smith of Richmond.

The final ballot resulted in the election of the Rev. Dr. Abner C. Hopkins of Charlestown, Jefferson County, West Va., of Winchester Presbytery. His election was made unanimously.

NEW REFORMED PASTORS.

Seminary Clergyman Tells Committee to Get Money, Honestly If They Can.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 21.—There were nine new ministers added to the pastoral force of the Reformed Dutch Church at the commencement exercises of the Reformed Theological Seminary, held in the Second Reformed Church to-night. They were:

Albertus Theodore Brosck of Graddeville, Mich., Hope College.

Willard Dayton Brown, New Brunswick, Union College.

Frank Eckerson, Newark, Rutgers College.

John Crane Gardner, Brooklyn, Princeton University.

John Durk Grull, Nimeguen, Netherlands, Valparaiso College.

Garrett Hondelink, Grand Rapids, Mich., Hope College.

Leonard Livingston Legters, Clymer, N. Y., Hope College.

Marinus Seymour Purdy, Astoria, N. Y., Rutgers College.

Herman Tanis, Paterson, Maryville College.

At the alumni meeting held this afternoon the Rev. C. Wells spoke at some length on the manner of obtaining subscriptions in connection with the Reformed Church Seminary. He urged the committee in charge of the work to get money not by euchre parties or the proceeds from billiard or pool games, but to get it honestly, if they could, but to get it. In conclusion he made the remark that he thought the brethren should be placed in a vise and squeezed until they contributed to the fund for building the seminary.

Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 21.—The General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church convened here to-day.

Dr. Templeton, the retiring Moderator, delivered the annual sermon, his subject being "The Unity of Believers." The Rev. Dr. R. M. Tinnon of Denver, Col., was chosen Moderator over Judge W. E. Settle of Frankfort, Ky., by a vote of 221 to 137. Two sessions were held to-day and considerable routine business disposed of, a number of synodical and Presbyterial changes being announced.

DARING RESCUE AT PIER A.

Policemen Dwyer and Hallock, Who Plunged After Drowning Man, Commended by Hawkes to Greene.

Acting Roundsman John F. Dwyer, sailing master, and Patrolman Hallock, Quartermaster of the police boat Patrol, at Pier A North River, shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon rescued William Postell of Jersey City, who is employed on the Western Union cable boat Western Union, from drowning. Postell was standing on the rail of the boat, which was at work off the south side of the pier, when he lost his balance and fell overboard. A strong flood tide was running up the river, and this quickly carried him under the arches of the pier.

Dwyer was standing on the north side of the pier, when he heard cries of "Man overboard," and looking down he saw the drowning man's hat float out from under the pier. He promptly dived between the pier and the Patrol, which was lying alongside only a few feet off. Meanwhile Postell had become exhausted and sunk for the third time, his body being carried by the strong tide out into the space between Piers A and 1. After several unsuccessful attempts, Dwyer dived again and caught the drowning man's clothes several feet below the surface.

Hallock had joined him by this time, and together they brought Postell's limp and unconscious body to the pier and got him out. After working over him for ten minutes, he regained consciousness, and was cared for by Dr. Marshall of the Hudson Street Hospital, in response to an ambulance call. He was later taken to his home in Jersey City.

Dock Commissioner McDougall Hawkes was a witness of the rescue, and has written to Police Commissioner Greene commending the men for their work. Dwyer was the first man to land at Guantanamo, Cuba, during the Spanish war when a boat's crew from the cruiser Panther cut the cable there.

Fidelity Trust Company Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., May 21.—The Board of Assessment and Revision of Taxes of this city decided to-day that the claim of the Fidelity Trust Company for a reduction of about $3,500,000 from the value of its property, because of the fact that it owns that amount of non-taxable securities, is based upon legal grounds, and it will be allowed. The decision was reached on the advice of City Counsel Young.

Golfer Loses an Eye.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 21.—Ralph M. Cole of Tottenville, N. Y., student at Wesleyan University, will lose the sight of one eye as the result of an accidental blow from a golf club this afternoon. While playing on the university grounds a companion missed a stroke and the club hit Cole in the eye.

Waltham Watches

The best watches possible.

"The Perfected American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent free upon request.

American Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

LUMBER LOCK-OUT EXTENDED TO BROOKLYN

Wholesalers Said to be Closing in Sympathy with Dealers.

Building Trades Employers' Association Suggests to Material Dealers Closer Co-operation and a Mutual Understanding.

It has now been definitely decided that the shut-down in the lumber yards in Manhattan and the Bronx against the demands of the Teamsters' Union will be extended to Brooklyn. The Brooklyn shut-down will be partly sympathetic. The following official statement was made yesterday at the headquarters of the Lumber Dealers' Association:

A boycott on the lumber of the Albro J. Newton Company of Brooklyn was declared to-day by the labor unions, notice being served on as many as three operations that lumber delivered by that company would not be used by the union men at work thereon.

On Saturday at 12 o'clock noon lumber yards in Brooklyn and in Queens, as well as those now closed in Manhattan and the Bronx, will cease delivering lumber in Brooklyn and in Queens.

This supplementary statement was made by a representative of the Labor Committee of the Lumber Dealers' Association of Manhattan:

"The shut-down in Brooklyn will be even more far-reaching than in Manhattan and the Bronx. There is more lumber used in Brooklyn in building than in Manhattan, and it contains some of the largest lumber yards in the metropolitan district. The shut-down in Brooklyn will put a stop to the erection of many hundreds of frame buildings in the suburbs and will throw 70,000 or 80,000 in the building trades idle. The men in the lumber yards, as the shut-down will be largely sympathetic, will be paid their wages. They will be kept piling lumber in the yards and will otherwise be employed, and will be paid regularly, even if there is nothing for them to do. This means a good deal to the employers. One firm alone pays $10,000 a week in wages."

As to the supply of lumber in Brooklyn, he said the wholesalers were closing up in sympathy with the dealers. The shut-down, in fact, had begun. The schools in Brooklyn, he said, were in a worse plight than the schools in Manhattan, and this condition would have to continue, and the shut-down in the building material yards would go on until the building material drivers and team drivers withdrew their demands.

"We will not recognize the union in the labor union sense," he said. "We will continue to employ men who come along when the shut-down is over. If we employed only union men, we would be liable to have a strike if any trouble broke out in any other trade."

Regarding the circular asking for co-operation, which was sent to the wholesale lumber dealers and manufacturers of lumber throughout the country, he said:

"We are receiving notifications from these firms from every part of the country that they are with us. They recognize that this is a fight in which they are vitally interested."

A communication has been sent to the Building Material Dealers' Association from the Building Trades Employers' Association suggesting closer co-operation and a mutual understanding, so as to be able to make common cause in case of troubles with unions. This will be considered to-day at a meeting of the two associations.

During the afternoon the Press Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association gave out a statement reiterating the assertions that the purpose of the movement is to get rid of conditions believed to be injurious to the building industry and that no intention of warring upon labor unions as such exists.

LITTLE VIOLENCE IN SUBWAY.

Contractors Getting Men Rapidly—A Water Main Scare at Eighth Street.

Except for a riot rumor that proved more than half a fiasco, there was no serious trouble yesterday as a result of the strike of Italian laborers on the rapid transit subway. Early in the morning a strikers' crowd gathered at the big excavation in the square at the intersection of Lafayette and Astor Places and Eighth Street, and when a few of them went down into the cut, the non-union laborers were so frightened that they scampered out and shouted for help. As a result the special police guards stationed roundabout summoned reserves from neighboring police stations on the run. When the reserves arrived the Italians walked away. It was reported later that they had assembled to burst a great water main running through the cut, thereby flooding the tunnel, but the police said they had no evidence of any such plan.

The contractors reported that they had a few more men at work than on the previous day. They were rapidly filling up the gaps in their forces, they said, and expected to have the full quota before the end of the week. Several firms had all the men they wanted, and the police were informed that at least half of the laborers were strikers who had deserted the union.

President Vito Pacelli of the Excavators' Union declared after a meeting at his headquarters, 2,229 First Avenue, that he did not take much interest in the tunnel strike any longer, for the work on the subway was nearly done anyway, and he thought he would devote his time to the excavators' troubles on other jobs.

Three men were arrested for shouting threats at workmen at Forty-seventh Street, in Long Acre Square. In the section of Sub-contractors Holbrook, Cabot & Daly, between Great Jones and Thirty-third Streets, it was discovered that several excavators had quit work during the day, because they were afraid of violence. Not only had the frightened workmen themselves been threatened, but some strikers had followed them to their homes and promised to kill their wives if the latter allowed the men to return to work.

The order issued by Police Commissioner Greene at the start of the strike has not been revoked yet, and there are no days off in the department. Night and day every block is guarded by patrolmen at close intervals. In the beginning the contractors thought it best to attempt no night work for fear of violence from the Italians, but during the last two nights the usual programme has been followed, and as a consequence the policemen along the line are more numerous after 6 P. M.

ITALIAN STONE WORKERS.

Three Prisoners Held on a Charge of Felonious Assault.

On the complaint of Hugh Stewart, foreman for Rafferty Brothers, contractors, who are doing work at Fifty-sixth Street, near Twelfth Avenue, three Italians were held by Magistrate Hogan in the West Side Police Court in $300 bail each yesterday on the charge of felonious assault. The three men were Angelo Mong, West Thirty-second Street; Giuseppe Cartonia of 320 West Sixty-ninth Street, and Angelo Dominio of 553 West Thirty-second Street.

Foreman Stewart said that the three Italians came to the Fifty-sixth Street job early in the morning and tried to intimidate six workmen, and to get them to quit work. The workmen refused to leave, whereupon, Stewart said, the Italians attacked them with bricks and stones. Stewart receiving a glancing blow from a paving stone. The three men were arrested by Policeman McGrath.

NO UNION INCORPORATIONS.

Connecticut Senate Rejects Labor Bill as Tending to Increase Trouble.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 21.—The Labor Union Incorporation bill was reported unfavorably by the Committee on Labor in the State Senate to-day and was rejected. Senator Bradstreet, Chairman of the committee, analyzed the reasons why the bill should not become a law, saying that in the opinion of the committee its tendency would be to aggravate and increase labor troubles. Capital could dissolve the unions, and that would not be for the benefit of the public. The committee thought in most cases capital was fair and labor becoming more fair.

The bill provided for the incorporation of labor unions, affixed new penalties for boycott, intimidation and riot, and arranged for notice of strikes and lockouts.

FOREST FIRES UNCHECKED.

Engines Sent Into Adirondacks to Battle with Flames—Enormous Timber Destruction.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., May 21.—In response to an appeal from William Rockefeller's representative at Loon Lake for help in fighting forest fires, a fire engine and several hundred feet of hose were sent from here to-day to Rockefeller's Park, near Loon Lake. An enormous quantity of valuable timber and pulp wood is cut and piled along the railroad track which runs through Rockefeller's preserve, and with the help of the fire engine it is hoped to save some of it. An appeal for help has also been sent to Malone.

An official of the Chateaugay Branch of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, who made a trip over the line from Lake Placid to this city to-day, says that at no time since May 1 have the forest fires been so active as they are to-day. Although they have burned away from the villages, hotels, and lumber camps, so that very few buildings are threatened, the forests are being destroyed at a rapid rate.

Foliage is coming out very slowly, on account of the unprecedented drought, so there is practically nothing to check the spread of the flames.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., May 21.—There is little doubt that many of the fires which in the past few weeks have devastated the Great North Woods have been of incendiary origin. It has been difficult to detect the criminals in the wilderness, but to-day fire fighters who had been sent from North Creek to fight a fierce fire on the western slope of Gore Mountain, near Second Pond, which lies in the Counties of Warren and Hamilton, discovered four fires which were of recent origin. A further search was made, and a man was seen who was recognized by the firemen, and who fled at their approach.

Fanned by a wind that was almost a gale the fire swept the woods in the vicinity of the Chatiemac Clubhouse, burning over hundreds of acres of valuable timber land. This club owns the lake, and has a preserve about it. Its membership is composed of residents of New York, Philadelphia, and Glens Falls. Conservative estimates place the damage to timber and to business during the past five weeks at $2,000,000.

DROUGHT THROUGH THE STATE.

Failure of Crops Feared—Hudson River Low—Schenectady's Water Supply Threatened.

ALBANY, May 21.—Reports from all the agricultural counties of this State tell the same story of great damage to crops by the long-continued drought. The ground is so dry in some sections that farmers in plowing have to use three-horse teams. The only county from which any encouragement has been received is Clinton, where the farmlands are mostly low, and therefore well adapted to withstand a severe dry spell. Even there, however, the strawberry crop will be almost a total failure. Pasture land is suffering, and that will be reflected probably in the scarcity of butter.

In Montgomery County the brooks are dry, the crops perceptibly damaged, and pasture scant. Strawberry growers in Cayuga County predict a complete failure of that crop.

The Hudson River at Troy is low, and large boats are having difficulty in reaching that city. Boatmen say that much more of the present kind of weather will affect their business seriously. Schenectady's water supply is threatened, and farmers in that vicinity are feeding their cattle on grain.

NARROW ESCAPE FOR O'CONNOR

Tenderloin Captain Interfered in Negro Shooting Affair in Front of Manhattan Theatre.

Capt. O'Connor of the West Thirtieth Street Station barely missed being shot in front of the Manhattan Theatre last night when people were crowding in to see "The Earl of Pawtucket." Two big negroes, walking down Sixth Avenue, stopped in the middle of the sidewalk about ten feet below the door of the theatre. Blocking up the way and causing everybody to turn aside, they proceeded to quarrel. One of them said:

"You've got Jim working for you; I don't like him, and I want you to fire him."

"Jim's a good fellow, and I won't fire him," said the other.

"You're as bad as Jim, and I'm goin' to shoot you," replied the first, and with that he pulled a revolver from his pocket and fired.

Capt. O'Connor happened to be standing with his wife about four feet from the couple, and as he saw the pistol raised a second time he jumped toward the negro to keep him from shooting. O'Connor has been suffering from a boil on the back of his neck, and things were beginning to look bad for him in the struggle when Sergt. Thomas Meyers of the Coney Island Station attacked the negro on the other side. The negro's revolver hand was gripped by O'Connor, but, being in a weak condition, the Captain was gradually giving way and the point of the pistol was turning round so as to bear on him when Meyers threw the man to the ground.

All this happened so quickly that the crowd of lookers-on hardly realized it. As soon as they saw the negro on the ground, however, they jumped on him and began to pummel him with their fists. Policeman Underhill of the Old Slip Station was on the scene and was put in charge of the prisoner. At the West Thirtieth Street Station the latter gave his name as Jefferson D. May, a barber, thirty-nine years old, of 224 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The other negro was Matthew W. Warfield, a proprietor of a saloon at 511 Sixth Avenue.

Would Dissolve Phonograph Company.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 21.—Judge Dickey to-day granted an order allowing William Carman, executor of the last will and testament of Charles B. Carman, to begin an action to dissolve the New York Phonograph Company.

Summer Reading Number.

The Summer Reading Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will be issued Saturday, June 13th, 1903. This edition will contain, besides an unusual and varied selection of other matter relating to current literature, and all the book news of the hour, a list of fifty new books, admirably suited to Summer reading, with descriptive notices of each, and an additional list of fifty more by titles. These lists are carefully prepared by experts, and in former years have been widely consulted and highly praised by book buyers. No pains will be spared in the preparation of this year's lists to make them as complete and useful as possible. The variety of the reading matter in this issue, aside from its special feature, will be large and striking. The issue will contain at least thirty-two pages, and its regular circulation, which largely exceeds one hundred thousand copies, will be greatly augmented by special orders from book sellers and others.—Adv.

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Call at our store and try on a pair of these celebrated shoes for men. WE CARRY A FULL LINE. MARX, 2139 8th Ave., New York

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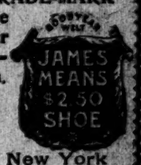

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Call at our store and try on a pair of these celebrated shoes for men. WE CARRY A FULL LINE. HADFIELD, 209 Columbia St., Brooklyn

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The "Cady System" enables us to fill and crown sensitive teeth absolutely without pain.

Incredible? Well, don't dismiss an incredible statement without investigation, in this progressive age. People laughed at Fulton, sneered at Edison and pooh-poohed Marconi; yet the ocean greyhound is here, and the phonograph, and wireless telegraphy.

Investigate our claims.

We make no charge for consultation, and shall be glad to talk with you personally. Space costs too much to explain our system here. If you cannot call, send a postal for our 44-page booklet with explanations, prices and references.

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MANHATTAN, 315 Fifth Ave., (Cor. 32d St.) BROOKLYN, 346 Fulton St., (Cor. Boerum Pl.)

CONVICTS TRY TO ESCAPE

Two Burglars Bolt from a Gang at Snake Hill Prison.

One Shot and the Other Recaptured After a Hunt—Two Guards Knocked Down.

Charles Austel and Roy Carroll, prisoners at the Hudson County Penitentiary at Snake Hill, near Jersey City, made a desperate attempt to escape yesterday. Michael Walsh and Edward Tanner, two keepers, received severe scalp wounds, inflicted with a piece of iron pipe in the hands of Carroll. Austel was shot in the back, perhaps fatally. Carroll was recaptured after an exciting hunt.

The prisoners were taken to the stone quarry near the jail to work, and at about 11 A. M. Austel, who wore a ball and chain as punishment for a previous attempt to escape, broke his shackle with a stone and started down the hillside.

Walsh, who was running the engine that operates the stone crusher, reached for his rifle, when Carroll, who stood near, struck him down with the iron pipe. Then he fled after Austel.

Tanner gave chase and overtook Carroll, who struck him with the pipe, inflicting a slight wound. Frederick Staats, a colored prisoner, seized Carroll, and Tanner went on in pursuit of Austel. Carroll broke away from Staats and fled to the meadows. As he passed the hut used by a river guard named Herben, he seized Herben's rifle and ran into the high grass on the meadows. Before he disappeared he turned and fired a shot at the guards on the hill.

The armed guards who pursued Austel called on him to halt, and fired several shots at him. One took effect, lodging in his back near the spine.

An organized hunt was made for Carroll, the penitentiary guards being reinforced by a strong posse sent from the Court House by Judge Blair and Sheriff Zeller. Carroll was located shortly after 3 P. M. in the high grass on the Hackensack River bank. When he saw the force arrayed against him he threw down his rifle and surrendered.

He and Austel were sentenced to the penitentiary for one year each for robbery. Carroll had seven months to serve and Austel five months. When their terms expire they will be arraigned for jail-breaking, the penalty for which is one year's imprisonment.

BIG TUBE WORKS BEGUN.

Ground Broken at McKeesport, Penn., for $10,000,000 Group of Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, May 21.—Work was begun to-day at McKeesport, when ground was broken for the building of the first of the large mills in the $10,000,000 group of plants to be constructed by the National Tube Company. The first plant to be built will be the Bessemer converting and blooming departments, the daily capacity of the mills being 300 tons of steel.

Over 100 draughtsmen are at work completing the plans and working drawings for the new pipe and tube mills. It will take at least three years to construct the plant. The rolling mills will occupy the site of the Riverside school house, donated by the McKeesport school district, and the ground now occupied by the Pennsylvania freight house. The mills will take all of the property from Centre Street.

Stock houses for the new mills will be commenced at once. The tube company has secured and paid for almost all of the land in the big purchase, involving over $1,000,000. Some owners have been unable to close with the company because of the refusal of tenants to leave, and the tube company has refused to pay the money until actual possession of the property is gained. All deals, however, will be closed within the next sixty-days as the tenants have a limit of only that time to give peaceable possession.

BIG LIGHT AND POWER DEAL.

United Gas of Philadelphia Negotiating for American Light and Traction Company of This City.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—The United Gas Improvement Company is engaged upon a deal involving the leasing of the American Light and Traction Company of New York, a concern with $40,000,000 capital. Negotiations have reached a point where auditors representing the gas company are examining the books of the other concern, and it will be upon the result of the examination that the terms of the lease will be negotiated.

The question of terms has only been discussed informally, but it is understood that the controlling interests of the Light and Traction Company are willing to lease their property for an annual rental of 6 per cent. upon the entire capital.

The Light and Traction Company, which was incorporated at Trenton on April 6, 1901, is a corporation similar to the United Gas Improvement Company, its object being to acquire control of other gas, electric and street railway companies, and to operate gas, electric light, and power plants and street railways. While Philadelphia is not represented in the Board of Directors, a large amount of stock is held here.

WILLIAM BROOKFIELD'S WILL.

His Estate, Valued at $110,800, Left to the Widow.

The will of William Brookfield was filed for probate yesterday at the Surrogate's Office. In the accompanying petition the value of the estate is given at $10,000 in realty and $100,000 in personal property.

The entire estate is left to Mrs. Kate M. Brookfield, the widow. Mrs. Brookfield, together with the two sons, Henry M. and Frank Brookfield, are named as the executors.

The bulk of men who wear Arnheim clothes HAVE WORN them season after season for years. Significant fact that. Displeased customers aren't apt to be persistent patrons. Values like these double breasted, black and blue serges (alpaca lined) tell the tale better than type. Made to your measure and cut to fit or stay here—$20.

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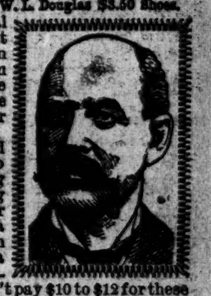
They equal those that have been costing you $5 to $6. The immensesale proves their superiority. You should have two pairs during the spring and summer months, a pair of high cuts and a pair of oxfords. Don't pay $10 to $12 for these two pairs when you can get as much style, comfort, and service in two pairs of W. L. Douglas shoes for $7.



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Made of the best imported and American leathers including Patent Corona Kid & Patent Corona Colt.

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Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

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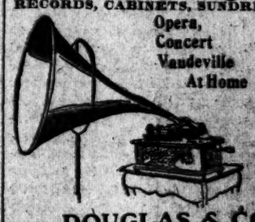

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PRESIDENT'S OREGON TOUR

Is Entertained and Makes Address in Portland and Salem.

Makes a Plea for Tolerance Among Religious Sects and for Increase in the Navy—Compliments Taft and Wright.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 21.—President Roosevelt arrived in Portland at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon and spent the night here. As his train drew on the bridge spanning the Willamette River a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by a battery of the Oregon National Guard stationed on the elevation across the river from the Union Station. A few minutes later the train entered the station amid the cheering of an immense crowd, the din of steam whistles, and the playing of bands.

A committee headed by United States Senator John H. Mitchell escorted the President to a carriage, and a drive about the city was taken. In the carriage with the President were Secretary Loeb, Gov. Chamberlain, and the venerable Mayor of Portland, George P. Williams, who was a Cabinet officer when the President was a boy.

The parade was headed by a platoon of police. Then came a battalion of the Spanish-American war veterans under command of Brig. Gen. Summers, who led the Second Oregon Regiment in the Philippines. The Eighth Battery, United States Artillery, from Vancouver Barracks, acted as a mounted escort.

Following the President's carriage came a large number of prominent citizens in carriages, the Seventeenth Infantry from Vancouver Barracks, the Third Regiment, Oregon National Guard, and cadets from several military schools from various sections of the State.

A section of the parade that attracted great attention was a human flag composed of 400 schoolgirls, who had been drilled for weeks. A military company of fifty American-born Chinese, under command of Reid Back, Jr., brought up the rear of the parade.

Over the entire route from the station to the City Park, a distance of three miles, American flags were spread across the streets. Suspended from the Hotel Portland to the Post Office across Sixth Street was a large flag, the first American flag hoisted on the walls of old Manila. It took the place of the Spanish flag, and marked the end of the Spanish flag in the Philippines. When the President's carriage came under the flag he and the other occupants took off their hats.

A feature of the drive that seemed to please the President was an assemblage of 12,000 school children massed in raised seats on the park blocks. Each child waved an American flag as the President passed and cheered him lustily.

When the President reached the City Park, 25,000 people had assembled to witness the laying of the corner stone of the Lewis and Clark monument. The spot where the monument is to be erected is an elevation 200 feet above the city, from which point a fine view of the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, Mount Hood, Mount St. Helens, Mount Adams, and other snow-capped peaks of the Cascade range can be had.

Mayor George H. Williams delivered the address of welcome, to which the President responded briefly.

"It was a pleasure to me to-day," he said, "to have as the guest of my escort one of the Second Oregon, who carried on the expansion of our people beyond the Pacific, as your fathers had carried it on to the West.

"I ask that we govern the Philippines primarily in the interest of the people of the islands and just so long as men like Taft and Luke Wright are there, they will be so governed; I ask that our name be a synonym for truthful and fair dealing with all the nations of the world, and I ask two things in connection with our foreign policy, that we never wrong the weak, and that we never flinch from the strong.

"To-day the Secretary of the Navy spoke of the great pride we take in the feats of the mighty battleship which bears the name of this State—the Oregon. It is a great thing to cheer her, but it is a better thing to see that we keep on building ships like her, and even better. That is the right way to cheer our Oregon, to see our Senators and Representatives in Congress go on with building of the United States Navy. Whether we wish it or not, we have to be a great power. We have to play a great part. All we can decide is whether we will play that part well or ill.

"We have met to commemorate a mighty pioneer feat, a feat of the old days, when men needed to call upon every ounce of courage and hardihood and manliness they possessed, to make good our claim to this continent. Let us, in our turn, with equal courage, equal hardihood and manliness, carry on the task that our forefathers have intrusted to our hands. And let us resolve that we shall leave to our children an even mightier heritage than we received in our turn."

He then laid the cornerstone of the monument that is to be erected in honor of the famous expedition of Capts. Lewis and Clark in 1805, which gave to the United States the great Northwestern territory known as the Oregon Country. The exercises at the Park were somewhat curtailed by a slight shower of rain.

After the exercises were concluded at the Park the President was escorted to the Hotel Portland, where he rested until 8 P. M., when he attended a banquet given in his honor by the citizens of Portland.

The grill room of the hotel, where the banquet was held, presented a handsome appearance, having been decorated with a profusion of roses, lilies of the valley, potted plants, and hundreds of electric lights of various colors. Mayor Williams presided and introduced the President, who made a short address.

Long before the President arrived in the city, the Hotel Portland, where he spent the night, was surrounded by a company of the National Guard, while a secret service man stood at every entrance, no one being admitted except by card.

THE PRESIDENT AT SALEM.

SALEM, Ore., May 21.—Salem presented a gala appearance this morning when President Roosevelt and party arrived. Three brass bands greeted the President as he appeared upon the rear platform of his car, and he was greeted with deafening cheers from thousands of people. The President was met by Gov. Chamberlain, George C. Brownell, President of the Senate; L. T. Harris, Speaker of the House; Mayor C. P. Bishop, and a Citizens' Committee. After exchanging greetings the Presidential party were escorted to carriages, a local military company acting as guard of honor. The President was greeted along the line of march by cheering crowds.

The procession stopped at Marion Square, where 2,000 school children were assembled. The President delivered a few words of greeting and encouragement to the children, who responded by singing "America." The President joined heartily in the chorus. The party was then driven to the Capitol, where the President was escorted through a double line of Grand Army veterans, with all of whom he shook hands and exchanged a few words.

Some moments were spent in the Governor's suite, meeting and conversing with State officials and other prominent citizens, after which the President passed out the west entrance, where from an elaborately decorated platform the President delivered a thirty-minute address.

After speaking warmly of the Grand Army of the Republic and the members of the Second Oregon Regiment, who fought in the Philippines, the President continued:

"It is not only the lesson of what these men did in war that we need to learn; it is the applied lesson of citizenship that they teach. Fundamentally in this country we are free from the dreadful curse of religious hatred and persecution which has worked so much evil in times past in the world at large. We realize that a cornerstone in the building of this Government must be not merely religious toleration before the law, but a genuine religious toleration among ourselves.

"We in America are to be held thrice blessed that the chance for animosity between Jew and Gentile or between Christian sects has become infinitesimal to the vanishing point. Once more, not only must there be no line of demarcation among our people on grounds of creed or of sect, but there must be no line of demarcation drawn on grounds of class or occupation."

At the conclusion of his address the President was driven to the train again, and the party left for Portland.

On his way to the station the President noticed an invalid child lying upon a stretcher on the curbing. He stopped his carriage, alighted, and kissed the little girl.

PRESIDENT'S YACHT IN SERIES OF COLLISIONS.

Mayflower Strikes Iowa and Brooklyn, and Also Throws Coal Barge Against Navy Yard's Ferryboat.

President Roosevelt's official yacht Mayflower marked her arrival at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday by strenuous action. She no sooner entered the precincts of the yard than she ran amuck, and nothing within reach escaped her. She rammed the cruiser Brooklyn, the battleship Iowa, and a coal barge, the humble fuel-carrying craft being the chief sufferer by the collisions.

She hurled the barge against the little ferryboat plying between the mainland and Cob Dock, causing the latter's crowd of passengers to yell with terror, while the more agile of them leaped for their lives to the dock.

The Mayflower arrived late in the day from Whitestone in tow of the naval tugs Powhatan and Narkeeta, to have her bottom scraped, to be repainted, and generally put into fit condition for her master's use during the coming season. She had no steam up, and when she reached the yard it was found that the channel was too narrow to permit her to enter with a tug on either side, and the Powhatan attempted to take her in alone. The big yacht proved to be too much for the tug and became unmanageable as soon as she passed the entrance.

Her stern swung around and hit the Iowa, causing a lot of comment but no damage. Then she fell off and poked her nose into the Brooklyn, scraping the paint from the cruiser's side for twenty feet amidships. Then she swung across the channel and banged into the coal barge lying at the Cob Dock.

The crash of breaking timbers was heard as the barge jammed against the ferryboat just making a landing with a crowd of visitors. Then there being nothing else near by, the President's yacht submitted gracefully to the gentle suasion of all the tug's hawsers and all the tug's men and permitted herself to be led to her berth.

PUT OFF CAR IN LIVELY ROW.

Two Passengers Who Had No Transfers from "Car Behind" Roughly Handled and Beaten.

There was a lively fight at Ninth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, in which two passengers were badly handled by the conductor and motorman of a Columbus Avenue car last night. The passengers, Samuel H. Adams of 2,131 Broadway, and Philip L. Miller of 346 West Seventy-first Street, both describing themselves as publishers, had come north on a Ninth Avenue surface car. At Fifty-fourth Street the passengers were told to take the car ahead. It is the practice of this line to give transfers which are collected by the conductor of the "car ahead." Adams and Miller say they were not given such transfers, and so informed the conductor of the Columbus Avenue car to which they transferred.

The conductor demanded fares, which Adams and Miller refused to pay. At Fifty-ninth Street the car was stopped and the conductor and the motorman set out to put the two passengers off the car. Miller had a tennis racket in his hand and Adams had a roll of manuscript. Miller's racket was snatched from him by the conductor, who threw him to the ground and belabored him with the racket. Adams meanwhile was having a bad time at the hands of the motorman, who used his brass controller with much effect.

A patrolman came along and stopped the fight, which had caused a large crowd to gather. The conductor said he wished to make a charge of assault against Miller and Adams, and promised to go to the station and do so. So the policeman took the two men to the West Forty-seventh Street Station. The conductor, however, failed to put in an appearance, and Adams and Miller were permitted to go. They say they have the number of the car from which they were ejected, and vowed last night not to let the matter rest.

BAREFOOT BOY DIES OF BURNS.

Stepped on Flagstone Heated by Baker's Oven Fire Box Under the Sidewalk.

Peculiar circumstances surrounded the death yesterday at the home of his parents, 15 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, of two-year-old Frank Madessi, who died from burns. Because of the heat on Wednesday afternoon Frank's mother took his shoes and stockings off and allowed him to go out to play in his bare feet. The little boy was playing in the street when his childish attention was caught by some cakes and other goodies displayed in the window of a bakery near by. Frank toddled up to the shop window and was about to feast his eyes on the tempting things shown therein when he suddenly gave a scream of pain, and, after prancing about strangely for a moment, fell to the sidewalk.

A young woman who was passing ran to the boy, and, picking him up, carried him into the doorway of his home. The child continued to scream with pain and his mother summoned Dr. Thomas L. Fogarty of 290 Union Street. The physician found that the flesh on the soles of the boy's feet had been burned through to the bone. The child was also suffering severely from shock. The little one suffered great agony until its death yesterday morning.

An investigation showed that one of the flagstones in front of the baker's window had been made burning hot by the action of the sun and also by heat from the oven fire box under the sidewalk. Several bricks from the roof of the firebox had become accidentally dislodged and the flagstone above their position had thus been left exposed to the great heat from the furnace.

RARE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

A choice collection of rare books was sold at auction last evening by John Anderson, Jr., 20 West Thirtieth Street. Some of the items sold were as follows:

"The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," translated into English verse by Edward Fits Gerald, small 4to, beautifully bound, at Cobden-Sanderson's Doves Binding, with the original wrappers preserved, a fine copy of the rare first edition, London, 1859, $250.

"The Germ: Thoughts Toward Nature in Poetry, Literature, and Art," by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, a fine set, bound by Zaehnsdorf, the three parts in one octavo volume, with all of the wrappers, $280.

A complete set of first editions in the original parts, of the five works of R. S. Surtees, with woodcuts by Leech and Phiz, all in the original wrappers, designed by Leech, $215.

"The Loving Ballad of Lord Bateman," by W. M. Thackeray, the rare, genuine first edition, London, 1839, $32.75.

"Vanity Fair," by W. M. Thackeray, the genuine first edition, London, 1848, with the rustic heading on page 1 and the suppressed woodcut of the Marquis of Steyne, $45.

"The Pickwick Papers," by Charles Dickens, first edition, London, 1837, $32.

"Sonnets and Lyrics by Dante Gabriel Rossetti," Helmscott Press, Hammersmith, 1804, $25.

"The Sundering Flood, written by William Morris," Helmscott Press, Hammersmith, 1897, the last romance by William Morris, $25.

One of the interesting items of the sale, although it brought only $4.50, was "The King's Bell," by Richard Henry Stoddard, the poet, who died a short time ago, first edition, New York, 1863, with a letter from Stoddard to Robert Coffin, "Barry Gray," at Fordham, relating to Poe's cottage there.

New Orleans Scalpers Sentenced.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—Two of the leading scalpers here, David Pike and J. T. Smith, were sentenced to imprisonment to-day by Judge Boorman for violating the injunction issued to restrain them from dealing in confederate reunion tickets. Smith was fined $100 and ten day's imprisonment, and Pike $1 and ten days' imprisonment.

To-morrow

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, in view of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the New England Philosopher, Poet, and Essayist, Ralph Waldo Emerson, will contain an article on the "Influence of Emerson," by the Rev. John White Chadwick, the biographer of Theodore Parker and Channing; one on Emerson's "Ideal of Art," by Elisabeth Luther Cary, and a striking editorial article on Emerson's "Optimistic View of Life." The Bulwer centenary will also have appropriate and sympathetic consideration. The new volumes of the "Life and Letters of Edgar Allan Poe" will be reviewed by Charles Leonard Moore, an authority on Poe and his works. The first two extremely interesting and valuable articles on the "Autobiography of Sir Austen Henry Layard, the great archæologist and statesman; a review of the new book of Memories of Yale," by ex-President Timothy Dwight, and one of Commander Cagni's account of how he reached the most northerly point in the arctic regions yet visited by man will be other noteworthy features of a remarkable number, enlarged for this issue.—Adv.

MOTOR TRUCKS RUN WELL

Seven Business Vehicles Survive the Endurance Test.

Tour from Battery to King's Bridge—Light Wagons Successful, but Two Big Trucks Break Down.

The nine business automobiles which survived the first day's test in the business motor vehicle contest of the Automobile Club of America on Wednesday, made a start in the second day's competition yesterday, and seven of them came through the trial successfully, while two failed and withdrew. The net result of the competition, therefore, is as follows: Entries, 18; starters, 11; survivors, 7.

Yesterday's test, like that of the day before, was made over two routes, one an up-town trip from the clubhouse at Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue to King's Bridge and return, a distance of twenty miles, and the other a down-town run to the Battery and return, a distance of ten miles. The heavier vehicles went over the two routes once, making a total distance of thirty miles. The delivery wagons and the lighter trucks made the same trip, with an additional trip to the Battery and return, making a total distance of forty miles. The up-town route in detail was as follows: From the clubhouse at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, west through Fifty-ninth Street to Central Park West, north to One Hundred and Tenth Street, west to Amsterdam Avenue, north to King's Bridge Road, to Broadway, to Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, east to Bailey Avenue, south to Sedgwick Avenue, to Fordham Road, east to Jerome Avenue, south to Seventh Avenue, to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, east to Fifth Avenue, south to Eighty-sixth Street, east to Park Avenue, south to Seventy-ninth Street, west to Fifth Avenue, south to Fifty-eighth Street.

The down-town route was south on Fifth Avenue and Broadway to Canal Street, west to Laight Street, to West Street, south to Battery Place, east to Broadway, north to Fifth Avenue, to Fifty-eighth Street.

On Wednesday the competing vehicles were required to make their trips without stops as nearly as possible, but in yesterday's test a regular schedule of stops was arranged, ranging from 100 in number for the lightest wagons, to 10 for the heaviest truck. In making these stops the vehicles were brought to a standstill at the curb, long enough for the official observer accompanying to make a record of same, using from 5 to 10 seconds, but two exceptions were at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue, on the 6 per cent. down grade, and at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, on the up grade. These stops were to be of 15 seconds' duration. Between the first and second stages a stop of 45 minutes, and between the second and third stages of 10 minutes, was enforced.

All involuntary stops, whether caused by other traffic or otherwise, the amount of water and fuel taken, and all incidents of the trip were also recorded by the official observers.

The start was made at 9 A. M., the big Morgan steam truck, with a load of almost three tons, being first to get away. The others followed promptly at three-minute intervals, the last being started at 9:24. The first vehicle to complete the run was No. 11, a Knox delivery wagon, which came in at 3:02 P. M., having made forty stops in with one hundred stops in the remarkably good time of 3:41:00. This wagon was first to finish on Wednesday, also. The other Knox wagon punctured a tire at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Fifth Avenue and lost half an hour or more in consequence, but was second to finish, at 3:03 P. M., with the elapsed running time of 4:55:00. No. 10, a Mobile steam delivery wagon, was third to finish, at 3:26 P. M., with an elapsed time of 5:10:00. No. 6, an electric delivery wagon, was the last of the light vehicles to finish, getting in at 3:32 P. M. Its elapsed time was 5:18:00.

The heavier vehicles had all the serious troubles of the day, and of the five starters in these classes only three finished. The first of the trucks in was No. 7, the Columbia Engineering Company's steam truck, with a load of 3,805 pounds, which finished at 3:12, having completed its run of thirty miles with twenty-five stops in the elapsed time of 4:57, which was considered a remarkably good performance. The big Coulthard, with a load of five tons, rolled up to the clubhouse at 7:51, having covered thirty miles and made ten stops in the elapsed time of 10:28. It lost some time on the hill at Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street. No. 9, the Morgan steam truck, did not get in until 10:35 P. M., while Nos. 2 and 3, the stake truck and the baggage express wagon of the Union Motor Truck Company of Philadelphia, did not finish at all. The former, in trying to make the Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street hill, got into a hole in the road, and in backing down to get out the driver saw a train at the foot. Fearing a collision he threw in his forward speed and broke the main shaft of the engine, putting his vehicle out of the contest.

The Union baggage wagon slipped a tire at One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street and Broadway, and the vehicle skidded into a sandy place in the road and came to a sudden stop. The driver and the observer were both thrown off, and the latter, P. M. Heldt, sprained his angle, and was badly shaken up. The summary follows:

FIRST CLASS.

To carry 750 pounds dead load, to travel forty miles, and to make 100 stops.

No. 5—Electric delivery wagon; entered by International Motor Car Company, Toledo, Ohio; load 1,210 pounds.

Stage.	Distance.	Stops.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time. H. M.
First	20 miles	50	9:00	11:30	2:30
Second	10 miles	25	12:35	1:58	1:24
Third	10 miles	25	2:08	3:32	1:24
Total	40 miles	100	....	....	5:18

No. 10—Steam delivery wagon; entered by Mobile Company of America, New York City; load, 775 pounds.

Stage.	Distance.	Stops.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time. H. M.
First	20 miles	50	9:21	11:47	2:26
Second	10 miles	25	12:09	1:30	1:21
Third	10 miles	25	2:03	3:26	1:23
Total	40 miles	100	....	....	5:10

SECOND CLASS.

To carry 1,500 pounds dead load, to travel forty miles, and to make 100 stops.

No. 11—Gasoline delivery wagon, entered by Knox Automobile Company, Springfield, Mass.; load, 1,220 pounds.

Stage.	Distance.	Stops.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time. H. M.
First	20 miles	50	9:24	10:48	1:24
Second	10 miles	25	11:33	12:43	1:10
Third	10 miles	25	12:53	2:00	1:07
Total	40 miles	100	....	....	3:41

No. 12—Gasoline delivery wagon, entered by Knox Automobile Company, Springfield, Mass.; load, 1,245 pounds.

Stage.	Distance.	Stops.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time. H. M.
First	20 miles	50	9:15	11:24	2:09
Second	10 miles	25	12:07	1:30	1:23
Third	10 miles	25	1:40	3:05	1:25
Total	40 miles	100	....	....	4:58

THIRD CLASS.

To carry 3,500 pounds dead load, to travel 40 miles, and to make 50 stops.

No. 2—Gasoline stake truck, entered by Union Motor Truck Company, Philadelphia, Penn.; load, 3,240 pounds.

Stage.	Distance.	Stops.	Start.
First	22 miles	22	9:03 Withdrew

No. 3—Gasoline baggage express wagon; entered by Union Motor Truck Company, Philadelphia, Penn.; load, 3,240 pounds.

Stage.	Distance.	Stops.	Start.
First	20 miles	22	9:18 Withdrew

FOURTH CLASS.

To carry 6,000 pounds, dead load; to travel 30 miles and to make 25 stops.

No. 7—Steam truck, entered by Columbia Engineering Works, Brooklyn; load, 3,805 pounds.

Stage.	Distance.	Stops.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time. H. M.
First	20 miles	15	9:12	12:27	3:15
Second	10 miles	10	1:30	3:12	1:42
Total	30 miles	25	....	....	4:57

No. 9—Steam truck, entered by Morgan Motor Company, Worcester, Mass.; load, 5,740 pounds.

Stage.	Distance.	Stops.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time. H. M.
First	20 miles	15	9:00	5:09	8:09
Second	10 miles	10	5:52	10:35	4:42
Total	30 miles	25	....	....	12:52

FIFTH CLASS.

To carry 10,000 pounds, to travel 30 miles, and to make 10 stops.

No. 1—Steam truck, entered by T. Coulthard & Co., London, England; load, 10,000 pounds.

Stage.	Distance.	Stops.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time. H. M.
First	20 miles	6	9:00	6:02	8:50
Second	10 miles	4	9:10	7:51	1:32
Total	30 miles	10	....	....	10:28

Money Needed for Columbia Lacrosse.

Columbia's lacrosse team is in financial straits, and unless funds are immediately forthcoming the team's remaining games for this season will have to be canceled. A. H. Gieschen, the graduate coach, has issued a statement in which he says that unless $150 is raised at once the twelve will have to abandon its trip to Cambridge scheduled for to-morrow in order to play Harvard for the intercollegiate championship. The team has already defeated Cornell and Pennsylvania, and has only to beat Harvard to gain intercollegiate honors. If it is found impossible to secure cash funds it is likely that the managers will endeavor to negotiate a loan sufficient to carry the team through its game with Harvard.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Score an Easy Victory Over St. Louis and Still Hold the Lead.

In the baseball struggle for championship honors the New York and Chicago teams are keeping very close to each other and well ahead of the Pittsburg champions and other teams in the race. At the Polo Grounds yesterday the local men opened the series with St. Louis and scored an easy victory, as the visitors played a listless game, which made the contest rather uninteresting. In Brooklyn the Pittsburg champions batted the California pitcher Schmidt very hard, but the visitors had to resort to a change of pitchers on account of an eleventh-hour batting rally by which the home team managed to tally four times in the eighth inning. At Boston the Cincinnati team was shut out, while the Chicago players won from Philadelphia by 11 to 6.

Only two of the four games scheduled for the American League clubs were played, the contests at Chicago and St. Louis being postponed on account of rain. This gave the New York Americans another day to recuperate, and they may benefit by the brief vacation, as they beat the Chicago team on Wednesday after being idle on Tuesday. The results of yesterday's games changed the standing of the clubs in the first division so that Cleveland now is second to Chicago, with Detroit and Philadelphia next as named, only two points apart.

Following are the scores of the games in the National and American Leagues, respectively:

New York, 9; St. Louis, 4.
Pittsburg, 11; Brooklyn, 6.
Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 0.
Chicago, 11; Philadelphia, 6.

Detroit, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
Cleveland, 5; Washington, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York and St. Louis Used Two Pitchers Apiece, but the Latter's Fielding Was Poor.

At the Polo Grounds yesterday nearly 6,000 baseball patrons saw the New York team defeat the visitors from St. Louis by the score of 9 to 4. Both sides called upon the services of two pitchers, and there was plenty of hard hitting on the part of the local experts, but the fielding of the St. Louis players was so listless that the game became uninteresting. There was room for improvement in the work of the New York fielders also, but only one misplay was marked against the home team, while four were charged to the account of St. Louis.

Murphy only pitched the opening inning for the visitors. He did not seem able to get his arm into working order, and was relieved by McFarland in the second. The latter pitched a good game, but received poor support. In the sixth inning, when St. Louis had tied the score with three singles, and the bases were filled with no man out, Manager McGraw sent McGinnity in to relieve Cronin, and he dismissed the side without any further scoring. This change showed McGraw's good judgment, as McGinnity held his opponents well in hand during the remainder of the contest. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Farrell, 2b.	0	1	1	4	0
Donovan, rf.	1	1	4	0	0
Smoot, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Brain, 3b.	2	2	1	3	0
Hackett, 1b.	0	1	15	0	0
Barclay, lf.	0	2	0	0	2
Will'ms, ss.	0	1	0	3	1
Ryan, c.	0	0	1	0	0
Weaver, c.	0	0	5	2	0
Murphy, p.	0	0	0	0	1
McF'rl'd, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Nichols	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	9	24	18	4

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Bresn'n, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
McGann, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0
Mertes, lf.	2	2	1	0	0
Dunn, ss.	1	2	2	4	0
Babb, 2b.	1	1	4	2	0
Gilbert, 2b.	1	1	2	1	0
Warner, c.	2	2	6	3	0
Cronin, p.	0	0	0	1	0
McG'n'ty, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Total	9	13	27	12	1

*Batted for McFarland in ninth.

St. Louis	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—4
New York	2	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	—9

Earned runs—New York, 2; St. Louis, 2. First base on errors—New York, 2; St. Louis, 1. Left on bases—New York, 8; St. Louis, 7. First base on balls—Off Cronin, 1; off McGinnity, 3; off Murphy, 2. Struck out—By Cronin, 3; by McGinnity, 3; by McFarland, 4. Three-base hit—Dunn. Two-base hits—Warner, Williams, Smoot. Sacrifice hit—Gilbert. Stolen bases—Browne, Bresnahan, McGann, Mertes, Gilbert, Brain. Double plays—McGinnity, Dunn, and McGann; Warner and Babb; Farrell and Hackett. Hit by pitcher—By Murphy, 1; by McFarland, 1. Balk—McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

PITTSBURG, 11; BROOKLYN, 6.

Pittsburg's baseball champions batted out an easy victory over the Brooklyn team at Washington Park yesterday. The visitors hit Schmidt freely in every inning but one and tallied in all of them except the sixth, when the side was retired in one-two-three order. The feature of the game was Leach's batting, as he knocked out two home runs, sending the ball to the left-field fence each time and scoring a man ahead on both hits. Kennedy, who formerly played on the Brooklyn team, pitched for the Pittsburgs, and when he walked to the pitcher's slab his old friends in the stands gave him a rousing reception. He pitched well until the eighth inning, when four runs were made off him. Phillippi then took his place, and the run-getting ended. The home team had made such a determined rally that the change came none too soon. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Strang, 3b.	0	1	2	5	0
Sheck'd, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Dobbs, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
McC'dle, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	1	2	8	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	3	3	2	0
Ahearn, c.	2	2	5	4	0
Jordan, 2b.	1	1	2	1	0
Schmidt, p.	1	2	0	1	0
Total	6	11	27	13	0

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beaum't, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Kruger, ss.	0	1	2	1	0
Sebring, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Wagner, lf.	2	4	2	0	0
Brasn'r, 1b.	1	2	9	0	1
Leach, 3b.	3	2	1	3	0
Ritchey, 2b.	2	4	3	6	0
Phelps, c.	1	3	6	2	0
Kennedy, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Phillippi, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	11	19	27	14	3

Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	—6
Pittsburg	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	2	—11

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburg, 6. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 10; Pittsburg, 9. Two-base hits—Phelps, Ahearn. Three-base hits—Wagner, Ritchey. Home runs—Leach, 2. Stolen bases—Beaumont, Wagner, (3,) Bransfield, Sheckard. Double plays—Dahlen and Doyle; Strang and Jordan; Kruger, Ritchey and Bransfield; Ritchey and Phelps. Sacrifice hits—Kennedy, Ahearn, Jordan. First base on balls—Off Schmidt, 4; off Kennedy, 6. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3. Hit by pitched balls—Off Schmidt, 1; by Phillippi, 1. Struck out—By Schmidt, 8; by Kennedy, 2; by Phillippi, 1. Passed ball—Ahearn. Wild pitches—Schmidt, 2. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

BOSTON, 3; CINCINNATI, 0.

BOSTON, May 21.—Pittenger, the local pitcher had the Cincinnati baseball experts well in hand to-day, not one of them being able to reach third base. The home team found Suthoff somewhat easy and hit him safely ten times, scoring three runs. Kelley and Corcoran played a fine fielding game for the visitors, while Aubrey's work at shortstop for the home team was a splendid exhibition. The score by innings:

	R	H	E
Boston	0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0	3	10 1
Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	4 0

Batteries—Pittenger and Moran; Suthoff and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

CHICAGO, 11; PHILADELPHIA, 6.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—The Chicago baseball players found Duggleby and McLoughlin very easy to-day, while the local men only located Lundgren's delivery to any extent in the sixth inning. The score by innings:

	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0 1 0 0 0 4 0 1 0	6	11 3
Chicago	0 1 3 2 0 3 2 0 0	11	10 3

Batteries—Lundgren and Kling; Duggleby, McLoughlin, and Dooin. Umpire—Mr. Moran.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	19	8	.704	Brooklyn	14	15	.483
Chicago	21	9	.700	Cincinnati	14	16	.467
Pittsburg	19	13	.594	Philadelphia	9	20	.310
Boston	13	13	.500	St. Louis	8	23	.258

Games Scheduled for To-day.

St. Louis in New York.
Pittsburg in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Boston.
Chicago in Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland Beat Washington by 5 Runs to 2.

CLEVELAND, May 21.—Bernhard was in splendid form to-day, and were it not for Gochnaur's errors, he would have shut out the Washington baseball team. The visitors were speedy on the bases, but they could not hit at the proper time. The fielding features were a fine catch by McCarthy and stops by Lajoie, Gochnaur, and Martin. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0 2 0 0 3 0 0 0 0	5	12 0
Washington	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	7 0

Batteries—Bernhard and Bemis; Patten and Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

DETROIT, 5; PHILADELPHIA, 3.

DETROIT, May 21.—The Detroit team won to-day's baseball game through Hartsell's misjudgment of Carr's fly in the first inning. Bender's delivery did not prove much of a puzzle to the locals, who hit him harder than any other team has done this year, but they could not tally after the opening inning. Kitson was batted in rather lively fashion by the visitors in the fourth, but at no other time. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5	14 0
Philadelphia	0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0	3	11 0

Batteries—Kitson and McGuire; Bender and Powers. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	16	10	.800	Boston	13	13	.500
Cleveland	13	11	.542	St. Louis	11	11	.500
Detroit	14	12	.538	New York	11	14	.440
Philadelphia	16	13	.536	Washington	9	17	.346

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Philadelphia in Detroit.
Washington in Cleveland.
Boston in St. Louis.

MANHATTAN, 11; SYRACUSE, 6.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, May 21.—Hard and consecutive hitting by the Manhattan College baseball team in the fifth and sixth innings, enabled them to defeat the Syracuse University nine to-day, the score being 11 to 6 in favor of the visitors. The local men did all their run getting in the first two innings, the feature being Rutherford's home run. Krebs and Minihan pitched for Manhattan, and four of the seven hits for Syracuse were made off the latter. Zimmerman at third and Mullen at second base fielded cleverly, while the latter's batting was very good. Hefferman, the local pitcher, fielded his position excellently, being credited with seven assists and two put-outs. The score:

MANHATTAN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Mullen, 2b.	2	4	2	3	0
Keck, ss.	2	2	2	2	1
Cotter, 1b.	0	1	12	1	0
Duff, c.	1	2	4	0	0
Zim'rman, 3b.	1	2	1	3	0
Krebs, p.rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Fitzhenry, lf.	0	2	2	0	0
M'Phillips, cf.	2	3	2	0	0
Minihan, rf, p.	2	0	1	0	0
Total	11

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A WARNING TO "LABOR."

No authorized representative of the wage workers of the country, organized or unorganized, will dispute the intelligent sympathy with them of Bishop POTTER. He has often shown it and they have often acknowledged it. His criticisms of the doings of "organized labor" ought to be regarded by them as the faithful wounds of a friend and his warnings to be taken very seriously.

Here is what the Bishop said to the Civic Club of Orange on Wednesday:

I believe the folly of the labor organizations in several instances has alienated a great deal of the sympathy that would otherwise have gone to them, and one thing we must realize is that the community is not made up of either laborers or capitalists, but rather of those between, who are very largely affected by these differences. The time may come when organized labor may make itself so unpleasant that it may not be able to stay in New York. The great stumbling block in organized labor is that the freedom of the individual is invaded, and that has got to be corrected.

No reflective workingman can deny that this warning is timely, nor that it is needed. For what is the ultimate argument upon which the more thoroughgoing of the labor leaders rely? It is the same as "the last argument of Kings." It is force. Not only are these leaders demanding freedom of riot as a right and trying to penalize the doing of the public duty of serving in the militia on the part of their members. But the threat that underlies all their demands is a threat of injury and destruction. It is not the justice of their demands upon which they rely, but the mischief they can do if their demands are not granted. And this mischief is not at all to be confined to the people with whom they have a quarrel. It is to extend to the community at large. It is nothing short of a paralysis of industry that is aimed at and trusted to as the prevailing weapon for the success of a general strike.

Evidently people who fight with such weapons are enemies of their country and enemies of the human race. The benevolent and ridiculous POWDERLY, with his absurd motto that "The injury of one is the concern of all," undertook so to organize labor that the wheels of industry all over the country should be blocked when any little gang of workmen anywhere chose, on any ground, to quarrel with their bread and butter. He tried so often to apply his motto in this sense that he ruined his "noble and holy order," although he himself managed to escape from the ruins into a comfortable public office. Any labor leader who undertakes to repeat his performance will array against him the whole community against which he endeavors to array labor. Society will find its own means of self-preservation. And a very likely means is that suggested by Bishop PORTER of driving out the labor organizations which permit themselves to be converted into public enemies.

SOBER AUSTRIANS.

It is not surprising that the economists, agriculturists, and manufacturers of Austria should be more sensible than those of Germany on the subject of a trade war with this country. They are not so excited over their prospects of capturing the trade of the world. They are not so hopelessly committed to the policy of extreme protection. They are more used to dealing with practical questions of international commerce, and, finally, they are by temper and training a more cosmopolitan people than the Germans of the empire and especially of Prussia.

It was a representative of the latter, the Count VON SCHWERIN-POEWITZ, who proposed to the International Agricultural Congress in Rome in April, that all the countries of Europe should combine in a tariff war against Great Britain and the United States, particularly the United States, in order to check the rapid and threatening advance of our trade. The hot-headed Count received some sharp criticism at the time, and his proposition was not formally indorsed, the Italians present being emphatic in condemnation of it. But it received some support also and was duly brought to the attention of a conference of the Austrian Agricultural Society and the Central Association of Manufacturers in Vienna on Tuesday. It was received with pronounced disfavor. The leading speaker, Prof. WOLF of the University of Breslau, admitted that Austrian trade had much to fear from American competition, but differential treatment would only make the condition worse, and it was advisable to avoid unnecessary provocations. The key to the situation was, however, pointed out by a prominent manufacturer, Herr KUFFNER, who declared that the whole of Europe could not successfully combine against the United States except by force of arms, and that this country could paralyze European industry by shutting off its exports of cotton.

Of course we should and could do nothing of that sort. But the same end would indirectly be brought about if the European countries should unite in duties heavy enough to check our trade in raw materials and in foodstuffs. All Europe is dependent on these in greater or less degree. That is the secret of our hold upon them. They cannot hurt us with protective taxes without hurting themselves much more, and the moment they undertake that policy the suffering of their own people would compel them to pause and soon to retrace their steps. With increased cost of material and increased cost of living and, therefore, of labor, the further the "war" was carried the more deeply they would be hurt.

It does not follow from this that our own policy of hindering trade with them is correct, or that it is expedient for us. It is true that we have prospered during the long time that we have pursued that policy, but we have done so in spite of, not in consequence of, that policy. Our prosperity has been due to enormous native resources, to a population of great energy and ingenuity, to the needs of other countries for our exports of materials and food, and to the free trade that has existed throughout our vast and varied territory. With all these advantages we should prosper still more now if we had the sense to remove the trammels that prevent commerce with other nations, and it surely would be no deduction from that good fortune that other nations would also gain immensely by the reform.

BRIDGE APPROACHES.

One cannot wonder that residents and property owners on the lower east side should be urging prompt municipal action with reference to increased facilities of transit, in anticipation of the construction of the new bridges now under way or approaching completion. A bewildering variety of partial plans for improvement is already submitted and under consideration. One can hardly call the scheme for a terminal at the Manhattan end of the existing East River bridge a partial improvement. With or without the scheme which the Mayor has adopted for the erection of a municipal "skyscraper" in conjunction with the terminal, the terminal itself will be the most important ganglion in the nervous system of New York.

That project is in very good hands. But neither that nor any single project of the kind, however important, can fairly and comprehensively be considered without reference to the others and without reference to still other necessities that are coming in the near future. A redistribution of population, a multiplication of "centres," will be the sure and plain results of the changes already going on in the means of transit. And it is the part not merely of wisdom, but of plain common sense, to make provision for these changes comprehensively and in time. There is already a hot controversy going on concerning the debouchure on this side of the East River of the Blackwell's Island Bridge, three miles or so north of the nearest projected bridge below it. This also should be considered not as a problem to be solved by itself, but as one of a series of problems to be solved with reference to one another. What happens when no intelligent foresight is brought to bear upon such a problem may be seen from the example of the existing East River bridge, at the eastern end of which it was found necessary to acquire and open land for a plaza, long after the bridge was completed, and at the western end of which the conditions are already intolerable, in spite of the marked advantages the situation offers for an unobstructed approach.

All these considerations tend, as does every project of municipal improvement, to reinforce the argument for the appointment of a commission to revise, correct, and supplement the street plan of New York, in some points so mistaken from the first, in many more so outgrown. It is not by taking up what may be called these neighborhood projects, one at a time, that we shall get the result of such a metropolis as New York ought to be and might be. It is by a competent body considering all these schemes together and at once. "Real estate men," engineers, architects, and sculptors should be represented by their best on such a commission, and the resultant, in every case, of the best attainable compromise between what is desirable and what is practicable should be arrived at and assembled as the plan upon which New York is to work out the fulfillment of what we all believe to be its destiny. Even a plausible plan for a particular and local need might well come to be seen as an awkward and ineffectual makeshift when it came to be considered in its relations to the larger scheme.

It should not be forgotten that, by working in this systematic way, convenient, beautiful, and modern cities have in fact been made which excite the admiration of all visitors and the local pride of all their inhabitants, and that the remodeling of them has proved to be a very profitable enterprise. The King of Sweden and Norway, in the "Leaves from My Traveling Diary," published in the current number of The National Review, says of modern Paris:

May on this page of my reminiscences be traced words of the highest praise and admiration of the men to whom, next after the Emperor NAPOLEON himself, all honor for this is due—HAUSSMANN, MICHEL CHEVALIER, BELGRAND.

There are men in New York who, in their several departments, are quite capable of rivaling the work and of equaling the fame of the Parisian specialists named. And the Mayor who manages to set them at work will win for himself the reputation which the third NAPOLEON, whatever else may be said of him, won and deserved from the people of the Paris which he reconstructed.

INCIPIENT STRIKE RIOTS.

The police management of the subway strike in this city continues to be an instructive object lesson to the municipal authorities of other cities which find their public utilities "tied up" and their streets given over to mobs. The elements for a protracted struggle which might very well have involved serious consequences to life and property were found in the strike of the ignorant alien labor composing the union of the excavators and rockmen. Their right to strike was not disputed, but their right to obstruct a necessary public work by preventing the employment of men willing and anxious to labor was never recognized and will not be. The police have managed them with skill and judgment, and such respect is felt for the authority of the law that it does not need many policemen to disperse a large and angry crowd. A few stones have been thrown and some abusive language employed, but no one has been seriously hurt and nothing like a mob has been permitted to gain headway. Meantime the strike is dissolving. Probably 25 per cent. of the striking Italians have gone back to work, and the places of those who remain out are rapidly filling.

It may be expected, however, that from now until the strike is finally abandoned the difficulties of the situation will steadily increase. Yesterday it was necessary repeatedly to charge the crowds assembled with mischievous purpose, which seems to have included breaking the forty-eight-inch water main at Fourth Avenue and Eighth Street by throwing stones at it. If they could break it they would flood the subway and do great damage. Elsewhere they seem to have contented themselves with beating an occasional strike breaker who could be caught where he lacked police protection. In dealing with this class of rioters the police should understand that public opinion demands and will sustain vigorous measures. They should be instructed that the free use of their night sticks, if necessary, to disperse crowds of strikers planning mischief will be approved. It is of very little use to arrest these people and take them before the Police Magistrates. They are indifferent to the consequences of arrest, and about the only thing they fear is physical punishment at the hands of the police. This they should have as freely as they deserve. The work on the subway must not be delayed, and it will not be disadvantageous if the alien laborers who have come to this country to better their condition are taught a lesson which will better their morals and manners as well. In the existing circumstances there must be no temporizing with mobs, whether composed of men or of women. Those who wish to avoid trouble may do so by keeping away from the line of the work.

REBELLION IN WISCONSIN.

The women of Wisconsin have apparently forgotten the story of the Glastonbury sisters, two ladies who with dauntless tongue the little tyrants and taxgatherers of their fields withstood up in Connecticut some thirty years ago. You do not let us vote, therefore we will pay no taxes, they cried to the tax man; taxation without representation is unconstitutional and wicked. Get thee hence. The woman suffragists of Wisconsin announce their intention to play the game in that way. They have formed a league, they will take a census of the women taxpayers, the list of names will be published and used as a basis of a "protest to the Legislature against taxation without representation." Later, when 10,000 names have been secured to a pledge, the women will refuse to pay taxes, and the questions involved will be taken to the courts. This course, it has been reported, has been approved by prominent women lawyers of Wisconsin interested in the women's suffrage movement.

This is about the worst thing that could be said about the women lawyers of Wisconsin. Instead of encouraging the rebellion of their sisters they should advise them that they have got the thing all wrong. They should tell them that the suffrage is not a right, but a privilege, which Legislatures may withhold or confer in their discretion; that the handy phrase, taxation without representation, refers to communities, colonies, or subject States, and has no bearing upon the case of an individual. If the women property owners of Wisconsin, after their property has been duly assessed and tax bills have been presented, defiantly and seditiously refuse to pay the same, the State will in the most matter-of-fact way levy upon their property and sell it for taxes, just as if the owner were a mere man and voter. The Glastonbury sisters up in Connecticut were baffled and routed in their attempt to withhold taxes in order to extort from an unwilling State the privilege of the vote. That is what will happen in Wisconsin, the women lawyers to the contrary notwithstanding.

B. F. JONES.

The death of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN JONES removes from the list of our great manufacturers one who has taken a very prominent and useful part in the development of the iron and steel trades of the country during a period of more than half a century. He came to Pittsburg when it was little more than a trading post and began his business career in the office of a canal boat company without salary. He engaged in the iron business in 1846. In 1852 he joined with others in building the first important iron works of the Pittsburg district. He was also a pioneer in the business of coking the Connellsville coal, and in the natural gas development in Western Pennsylvania. The subsequent growth of the iron and steel industries of the Pittsburg district occurred during his active business career, and it illustrates the newness of things in the United States that it has all occurred within one lifetime. Mr. JONES was the leading iron master of Western Pennsylvania before Mr. CARNEGIE was heard of in the business, and the graceful tribute of that brilliant competitor to his memory is merited by his high character and honorably won success.

EARLY NEW YORK HISTORY.

It is primarily to promote the study of the history of New York that THE TIMES offers prizes to the pupils of the public schools for essays upon Mr. JANVIER'S articles which we shall publish next week. No one, however, can go far in the study of New York history without discovering that it is intimately bound up with the history of the rest of the country and with that of Europe. Manhattan Island was a pawn in the game of war played by Holland and Great Britain, or, more properly, it was an article of loot or plunder, going first to the one and then to the other, as the fortunes of war shifted. Ultimately it was made the subject of a treaty trade, a transaction which the writers of the prize essays will find exceedingly interesting.

A public school pupil with a keen desire for knowledge will be moved to inquire what the wars of Holland and England were about, and in that way researches having to do in the first instance only with the City of New York may lead the student into the field of general history, certainly not to his or her disadvantage. It is precisely in this way that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, commemorating the sale of the great tract that went under the name of Louisiana to us by NAPOLEON, has led countless Americans to inquire why this great territory was first Spanish, then French, and so they have been led on to undertake a study of the wars of NAPOLEON.

The first of the seven articles upon topics of New York history written by Mr. JANVIER will be published in THE TIMES of Monday morning, May 25, and one of the articles will be published each morning, the last appearing on Sunday, May 31. No essays will be received before June 1, and none after June 8. This will give the pupils of the schools an entire week for the preparation of their essays after the day upon which the last of Mr. JANVIER'S articles will be put before them. It is desirable that they should read all these articles before beginning to write their essays. They will then be in a position to choose intelligently the theme or topic upon which they are to write out of the many which Mr. JANVIER'S articles will supply.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Moved by what the Chairman of the Board of Education's Committee on Lectures and Libraries calls "the adverse criticism of the press," that body has reconsidered its recent action banishing "Uncle Tom's Cabin" from the public school collections of books. As for ourselves, neither the hasty banishment nor the rather unheroic reconsideration seems to be a matter of much consequence, since Mrs. STOWE'S work is now merely a "historical novel," like thousands of others in its mingling of fact and fancy, and unlike them only in its association, by people given to reminiscence, with the emotions of another day. But the committee, unsatisfied with restoring to Uncle Tom such small chances as he had before of interesting the school children of to-day, pronounced another edict of expulsion, and as this one was directed against PAUL JONES, who happens to be the object of our own intense admiration, of course we have no trouble at all in seeing that a mistake of the most serious sort has been made, and now it is our turn to howl. PAUL JONES was not a typical American of his time only because he stood head and shoulders above a large majority of his contemporaries—without stain as a hero, and almost without fault as a man. In addition to being both great and good, he had the sympathetic quality which some other Revolutionary worthies sadly lacked. He was picturesque as well as patriotic, and we know of no figure among the giants who founded the Nation who can at once win and deserve as much enthusiastic liking of school children with a turn for the study of American history. There are several good lives of PAUL JONES, and one by far the best—Mr. BUELL'S. If it was the latter book that the committee dropped from the school libraries, we vehemently beg them to put it back, even if they have to exclude a dozen as commendable as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to make room for it. Any boy, or girl either, will be the better citizen for knowing all there is to know about the Scotch gardener's son, whom KIPLING, following a tradition of malignant ignorance, calls a "pirate," and the Board of Education should assist, not hinder, the acquirement of this knowledge.

—It is easy enough to understand, and even to share, the irritation expressed by one of our correspondents in the letter we published yesterday at the fact that what has several times been called "international etiquette" should prevent the United States from making a formal and emphatic protest against Russia's inhuman treatment of her Jewish subjects. Our correspondent went too far, however, when he declared it to be "as silly as it is disingenuous" to compare American lynchings with Russian massacres, and to treat what would be our own just resentment of foreign interference as a reason for caution in meddling with the internal affairs of other nations. The lynchings and the massacres differ in many and important respects, but our correspondent wrote, if not without knowledge, at least without remembering what he knows, when he said: "Our white people do not all of a sudden attack a whole village or street in which negroes live and mutilate and kill. In every case of lynching there is a real or alleged crime committed, a crime of a most heinous nature, and the lynching is directed only toward the alleged culprit. Race prejudice has nothing to do with the matter, and the same punishment would be meted out to a white tramp." Exactly such sudden attacks on villages and streets occupied by negroes have been made more than once, and if the mere allegation of crime is in any measure justification of mob murder, the Russian rioters have their miserable excuse, just as ours do. The rest of the passage quoted could be picked to pieces in the same way. Mob violence is much the same thing in every land, and argument based on the defense, however qualified, of our own lynchings is worse than waste of time.

—One R. T. CRANE, a resident of Chicago, who is described as "a business man and a millionaire," has been trying with great success to prove that he is several other things. He did it by writing a lot of letters to other men whom he considered likely to be of like mind with himself, asking them what they thought of a college education as preparation for a business career, and then he worked the replies, or such of them as suited his purpose, into a long argument in favor of illiteracy as the basis of industrial and commercial triumphs! A fine specimen of Mr. CRANE'S logic is the following demonstration that "the conceited college graduate is not a necessary factor in most commercial schemes":

There is no branch of railroad work in which there is greater need of men who possess good tact and general ability than in the position of station agents, and the fact that so few college graduates are found among them I think fully confirms my claim that anything further in the way of school training than can be obtained by the time a boy leaves the grammar grade would be of no advantage whatever to persons in the above or, in fact, almost any other department of railroad work.

There, now, is a fine leap from the particular to the general for you! Perhaps if Mr. CRANE had persuaded some college graduate, conceited or other, to go over his "copy" with him before it went to the printer he would have learned how to write what he means about the factors in commercial schemes and how to adjust "a branch of railroad work" with "the position of station master." The improvement would have been slight, but not entirely without value, even in the work of a Chicago millionaire, and appreciation of that value might have raised Mr. CRANE'S estimation of education.

—Some of our neighbors quote Senator SIMMONS of North Carolina as saying, at this week's dinner of New Yorkers from his State, that it was a mistake to turn the negro into a skilled mechanic, and that the proper place for the "brother in black," for the present, at least, was "in harness with the mule." The Senator did declare that as an agricultural laborer the negro could be of most advantage to himself as well as to others, and he did mention the mule as the negro's most useful assistant, but he wisely avoided putting his opinion in the dangerous form of a figure containing the word "harness." That was done by Senator DEPEW as a critical synopsis of the other Senator's speech. As such, the phrase was neat, and not inexact, but Senator SIMMONS may fairly complain that he was made to say what another said for him. Form is much, if not everything, in cases like this.

ORIGIN OF AN OLD SAYING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish I were a cassowary
On the plains of Timbuctoo.
I would eat a missionary,
Blood and bones, and hymn-book, too.

This shows what the idea is in the old phrase, "makes no bones of it." The figure of speech comes from the act of devouring small game without bothering to pick out the bones. In its current use it means to do an act boldly, overriding any scruples as to special features of the matter, not making flesh of some parts and bones of others.

FREDERIK A. FERNALD.
New York City, May 20, 1903.

The Times' History Prizes.

From The Evening World, May 21.

The celebration of Manhattan's two hundred and fiftieth birthday is signalized in a uniquely appropriate manner by THE TIMES by an offer of prizes for essays on the city's history written by school children. The essays are to be based on a series of articles by Thomas A. Janvier, which THE TIMES will publish next week, on epochs of the history of New York. They will be judged on the qualities of neatness, good penmanship, and grammatical accuracy displayed, and on their fidelity to the facts as set forth in Mr. Janvier's articles. The liberal allowance of prizes will enable 100 youthful essayists to participate, while other contestants will be rewarded with souvenir medals. Additional prizes will be awarded teachers. A great merit of the offer is its educational value, as providing an incentive for the acquirement of a knowledge of the city's history by the young.

An Interesting Competition.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Post, May 20.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has inaugurated a competition for prizes which is so distinctly educational as to be a happy exception to the average newspaper enterprise, since in most cases the desire to sell papers is seen to be the main motive. THE TIMES offers liberal prizes, consisting of cash and medals, to pupils and teachers in the public schools for essays on the history of New York, and it will print a series of papers by Thomas A. Janvier which are to be used as the basis of the essays. There will be seven of these essays, and they will appear in THE TIMES during the last week in May. The prizes are numerous, the conditions simple, and it is pleasant to note that teachers whose pupils show evidences of careful study and ability will come in for a deserved share of the honors. The matter has the approval of Superintendent of Schools, Mayor Low, and others, and will no doubt arouse much interest among the school children. The history of the City of New York is full of interest and significance, and THE TIMES competition will give New York children an impetus toward a study that will greatly benefit them and may rid the minds of some of an impression that Tammany Hall is about all there is of New York that is worth mentioning.

NUGGETS.

The Fun In It.

George—What is the use of working all the time?

Henry—Just see the fun you have watching the boss figuring up his profits.—Yonkers Statesman.

Same Thing.

"Yes, Miss Octave is a very tidy girl. She always keeps her music on the rack when she is not playing."

"And when she is playing?"

"She keeps her hearers on the rack."—Kansas City Journal.

An Uncivil One.

"He's horribly gruff, isn't he?"

"Frightfully so."

"Regular old pirate, I guess."

"No; he's a civil engineer."—Philadelphia Press.

Rarely Interested.

"Charley is taking a wonderful interest in palmistry," said young Mrs. Torkins.

"Indeed?"

"Yes. I gather from some conversation I overheard that he and several of his friends sat up until away after midnight looking at one another's hands. I believe they even went so far as to lay wagers on their relative merits."—Washington Star.

FAILURE.

L. M. Montgomery in the Ram's Horn.

I would not count it failure if in vain
I strove, with earnest self-forgetfulness,
Of some high task fruition to obtain
But did not win the guerdon of success;
If my poor effort no base thought did know
I would not call it so.

But if I won it by a selfish might,
Staining endeavor by a servile greed,
By so much as one faltering with the right
Or by the savor of one wrongful deed,
Then would I count attainment of desire
Failure most dire.

BIG DEFICIT ANGERS POSTMASTER GENERAL

Mr. Machen's Free Delivery Service Is $227,300 Out of the Way.

Wholesale Establishment of Rural Routes Said to be Cause of the Trouble—Mr. Payne's Criticisms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—There is a deficit of $227,300 in the regular and the rural free delivery services of the Post Office Department, whereas Postmaster General Payne declares that General Superintendent Machen, now on indefinite leave of absence, led him to believe that there was a deficit of only $20,000. Mr. Payne was unsparing in his criticism today of Mr. Machen for placing the department in the position of having to go to Congress to have the deficiency made good, when the extra appropriation at the last session for the free delivery was considered ample to cover any shortage.

"It is not good administration for a subordinate official to incur such a deficit without consulting his superior, and in fact keeping his superior entirely in the dark about it," said Mr. Payne.

"What will be the effect as to the Superintendent of free delivery? Will he resign?"

"No, I don't think he will," replied Mr. Payne. "I am not prepared to say what will happen in consequence of this deficit. It is wholly uncalled for, as we knew last December there would be a deficit in the rural free delivery service because routes had been authorized far beyond the appropriations. The department so reported to Congress, and a further appropriation was promptly made of $500,000. Now on top of it, this unusual deficit has occurred under circumstances which are, to say the least, inexcusable. Such administration is reprehensible.

"I shall, of course, give Mr. Machen opportunity to explain. I am not saying that he will be dismissed. I prefer not to say anything about that at present. I simply do say that I will not stand for that sort of thing. No such deficiency should have occurred. It has been my rule, and I have repeated it over and over to my subordinates, that there must be no deficits. I want to bring this department to a practical and businesslike basis, and I have been striving to that end. I hope that if anything this investigation will result in more businesslike methods of doing the postal business, and that we can get on solid ground. I am free to say I was surprised when told there was a deficit even of $20,000."

"What will Congress do about his deficiency?"

"Oh, there is little doubt about that. Congress would quickly vote to appropriate the amount. Much as we dislike to show such a result, we have no question as to what Congress thinks of this service. Of course, there is some criticism of the way rural routes are being established, and much has been said of the establishment of routes where the service was not justified by the population along the routes. But there is a small percentage of that sort of thing. The service is popular in the main, and Congress will support it. Our responsibility is to go ahead no faster than Congress provides the money. I am not saying that this money has been wasted or stolen. The country gets the benefit of it. But it is a liability that should not have been incurred, and the manner in which it occurs is entirely reprehensible."

Friends of Mr. Machen affirm that the case is not as strong against that official as it now appears from the attitude of the Postmaster General. They assert that he can explain the amount and the cause of the deficit. They believe there will prove to be no discrepancy between the statement made by Mr. Machen that the deficit May 1 was $20,000 and the discovery of the larger deficit by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow.

Mr. Machen has had a deficit to explain to Congress nearly every year since the rural free delivery service was started. It has been his practice to rely on the overweening interest of members of Congress in the establishment in their districts of rural routes. To make the argument for larger appropriations it has been the custom of the chief of the service to show that each year the rural routes displace star routes and fourth-class Post Offices. Mr. Machen shows in his last annual report that between Nov. 1, 1901, and Oct. 31, 1902, he discontinued 1,608 star routes, which cost $275,469 annually. He also put 2,149 fourth-class Post Offices out of business during the same period, and this represented a saving in the salaries of Postmasters of $142,000.

His friends say they think that when he reported roundly that the deficit May 1 was $20,000 he had some such calculation in mind, and that with this explanation there is really no grave inconsistency between his figures and those of Mr. Bristow.

It is interesting to note how Mr. Machen went about piling up the deficit this year. The appropriation for the current year was $7,000,000. Of this amount it was intended that $1,800,000 should be applied to new routes. This sum was estimated to be enough to make 5,500 new routes, or one a month. Instead of keeping to this limitation, Mr. Machen and his associates listened to the pleas of Senators and Representatives until they had piled up 4,000 routes in five months. So, on Dec. 1 last, it was known that the whole appropriation had been exhausted, and 1,700 routes had been started for which there was no money.

Still the Superintendent kept on establishing new routes, and Jan. 1 there were 2,500 in excess of the number calculated for in the regular appropriations of the year. But on Dec. 22 the Urgent Deficiency bill was passed giving the rural service $500,000 more in anticipation of the deficiency. It is not often that Congress is called on to expect a deficiency and provide for it, but in the case of the rural service, which gives every Representative a score or more of special political agents in his districts, there was entire willingness to do so.

Superintendent Machen said to-night that there had been no intention on his part to deceive his superiors in the department.

"I forwarded to Mr. Wynne at the close of April," said he, "a statement of the deficit then existing. Those figures were on routes already established. The figures for routes to be established May 1 and May 15 and June 1 and June 15 had not then been put on the books by the bookkeeper. Therefore, the deficit of $20,000 was not a misrepresentation of the actual condition of the appropriation at that time.

"I should have asked Congress for a larger sum than $500,000, which was voted at the last session for the fiscal year. The pressure for more rural routes was very strong, and I yielded to it beyond what the appropriation really provided. The same thing has been done in years gone by, and Congress has always readily voted the money necessary to make up the deficit."

RAILROAD THROUGH GALILEE.

Turkey Buys British Concession and Will Open Trans-Jordan Region to the World.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—A report received at the State Department from Consul G. Bie Ravndal, at Beyroot, says that the Ottoman Government has bought the British concession for a line of railroad from Haifa to Damascus. It is intended to build a railway through Galilee to Mzerib, by way of Beisan, connecting at Mzerib with the Damascus-Mecca line. On April 5 five German civil engineers, employed by the Turkish Government, arrived at Haifa, and on April 11 the Vali of the Province of Beyroot unveiled a monument in commemoration of the beginning of operations. The estimated cost of this line from Haifa to Mzerib, by way of Beisan, is $2,000,000. It is to be a narrow-gauge line, (about 40 inches in width.). The Damascus-Mecca line has now reached a point east of the Dead Sea.

"I have reason to believe," says the Consul, "that this railway, instead of running to the Hejaz, including Medina and Mecca, will take from Ma'an a southwesterly direction straight to the Gulf of Akaba, in the Red Sea. While the line will be built for strategical purposes, it can hardly fail gradually to develop the trans-Jordan country—hitherto another Thibet—by bringing it into touch with the outside world.

Contract for a Gunboat Awarded.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Navy Department has awarded to the Gas Power and Engine Company of Morris Heights, N. Y., the contract for one of the two new gunboats, bids for which were opened Monday. The department will readvertise for bids for the other vessel.

FOR ENLISTED MEN IN MANILA.

Philadelphia Chapter, D. A. R., Gives $10,000 to be Used for an Amusement Building.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Mrs. Francis H. Williams and Mrs. Edward H. Ogden of Philadelphia, representing the Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, called on Secretary Root to-day and conveyed to him a certified check for $10,000, to be used in the erection of a building at Manila for the exclusive use of the enlisted men of the army.

The fund represents contributions made by the Daughters of the Philadelphia Chapter and their friends in and out of the order, the bulk of the fund coming from Philadelphia and its vicinity. The building to be erected will be supplied with reading, writing, and billiard rooms and with facilities for the comfort and amusement of the soldiers. The acceptance of the money is an unusual act on the part of the Government, and was made possible by an act passed at the last session of Congress.

Francis H. Williams of Philadelphia and Chaplain C. C. Pierce, United States Army, accompanied the visitors to the War Department. Secretary Root thanked the committee for the donation and assured them that their benevolent purpose would be faithfully carried out.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin also took occasion to express his personal appreciation of the gift.

HAMLET'S PLAGUE OF FROGS.

Ground at Churchville, N. Y., Literally Covered by an Army of Croaking Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, May 21.—The inhabitants of Churchville, this county, are wondering if all the Bible plagues are about to be reinflicted, the frog and grasshopper varieties having already visited that hamlet. Last night dark clouds gathered in the south, and everything was made ready to receive what was supposed to be a heavy thunderstorm. The villagers waited anxiously for the much-needed rain, but it did not come, and they went to bed hoping to find the ground wet in the morning.

Instead they were awakened by the croaking of thousands of frogs, an army of these creatures having descended in the night, apparently out of the sky. To-day the earth is literally covered with them. Domestic animals have killed hundreds, and many more have been trampled on or run over by teams, but the vast horde of hopping, croaking creatures still covers the fields and roads.

LONG ISLAND ELECTRIC ROAD.

Company Formed to Operate Line Between Amityville and Huntington.

ALBANY, May 21.—The Amityville and Huntington Railroad Company, with principal office in Brooklyn, was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day to operate a street surface electric road over fourteen miles long from Amityville to the Long Island Railroad Station in Huntington.

The capital is $250,000, and the Directors are W. K. Putnam, A. S. Sanborn, J. R. Sherman, Harry A. Hanbury, Robert A. Sharkey, Frank Jacobs, J. D. Brown, Ernest Houchin, and C. B. Smith of Brooklyn.

MARRIED IN POLICE STATION.

Well-Known Residents of Newark Surprise Their Friends by a Wedding Before a Police Judge.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., May 21.—Surprise was created here to-day by the announcement of the marriage in the Third Police Precinct Court room yesterday of Mrs. Meave Thompson Gedney of 402 Mount Prospect Avenue and Joseph S. Isidor, a wealthy manufacturer of this city.

The ceremony was performed by Judge Herman Schalk, who, it is said, was chosen out of friendship for the bridegroom's father. The ceremony was to have been performed at the home of the bride's sister, but because of the pressing business of the Police Magistrate the couple drove to the police station. After they were united they took a train for New York.

The bride is an artist of some note and has known Mr. Isidor for about eight years. Her husband died in 1898. The bridegroom is associated with his father in the manufacture of trunk fittings at 9 St. Francis Street. A relative of the bride said to-day that Judge Schalk was chosen to perform the ceremony on account of the religious views of the contracting parties.

PHILADELPHIA SHIPPING GOLD.

Consignment of $250,000 for Buenos Ayres.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—The Tradesmen's National Bank of this city to-day announced that $250,000 in gold had been engaged by the bank at the United States assay office in New York for shipment next Monday to Buenos Ayres. No shipments of gold have ever been made from this city to South America.

Recently two shipments of $500,000 each were made to Paris by the Merchants' National Bank, and these were the first exports of gold ever made from this city.

COPPER MARKET IN BOSTON.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 21.—The copper stocks rallied sharply to-day. Amalgamated touched 64¼, though it went a point lower in New York. Then it rallied and on heavy buying advanced to 63¼, where it closed. Copper Range opened at 60, at which figure many have been hoping of late to get it.

Only 150 shares came out at that figure, however, and then it advanced steadily to 62, which it reached at about 1 o'clock. The selling of this stock under the rule, and following the announcement of the failure of F. M. Tucker & Co., was quite heavy, and it broke to 60¾, where it closed.

Centennial was another stock that came on the market because of the Tucker failure, but was pretty well cleared up before the close. The price broke from 23¾ to 22¼, and then rallied to 23, at which figure it showed a net fractional loss.

The Dominion Securities were a little stronger in the afternoon on more encouraging news from the mine, though during the morning Coal touched its previous low at 87, and Iron fell to 13, from which point it quickly rallied, however. Coal closed at 91, a net gain of ¼, and Iron at 17¼, a net gain of ¼.

TAX ON MRS. REYNAL'S ESTATE.

Surrogate on Appeal Reassesses the Amount at $23,633.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 21.—Surrogate Silkman to-day signed an order reassessing the transfer tax upon the estate of the late Mrs. Natalie F. Reynal of White Plains. The tax as reassessed amounts to $23,633.

Mrs. Reynal left a fortune of several million dollars. The reassessment is made on an appeal taken by the State Controller on account of the appraisers' alleged failure to place a fair market value on the real estate and also on the residuary estate.

THE EMERSON HALL FUND.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 21.—Formal announcement was made at Harvard to-day that through a number of gifts, amounting in all to $5,000, Emerson Hall, the new Hall of Philosophy, is now assured. One thousand dollars of this amount was given by Miss Alice Longfellow, daughter of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the poet, and $500 by Mrs. Bayard Thayer. The total amount now subscribed is $190,295, and, inasmuch as the condition that $150,000 should be raised before Emerson's birthday has now been removed, the building will be started soon. The site for the hall has been chosen just back of Sever Hall, facing Robinson Hall, the new architectural building.

New Librarian at Bryn Mawr.

Special to The New York Times.

BRYN MAWR, Penn., May 21.—Announcement is made of the appointment to the librarianship of Bryn Mawr College of Miss Isadore Gilbert Mudge of Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss Mudge took the degree of Ph.B. at Cornell University in 1897 and that of B.L.S. from the New York State Library School in 1900. She has since been Reference Librarian and Assistant Professor of Library Economy at the University of Illinois.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

All society was in the neighborhood of Westchester or on Long Island yesterday—that is, all that part of society which is still in town or in the suburbs. The first races on the Sound opened the yachting season. There were the polo games and other out-of-door amusements. The New York Yacht Club entertained on its chartered steamboat, and there were many parties on the different yachts.

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The wedding of W. Harris Roome, son of Mrs. Charles Roome, and Miss Louise B. George, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. George of Galesburg, Ill., was celebrated on Wednesday in that city. The engagement was announced in this column some months ago. Mr. Roome is a member of the University Club, the St. Nicholas Society, and also of the Church and City Clubs.

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Announcement was made in THE TIMES yesterday of the engagement of Lord Monson and Mrs. Lawrence Turnure, the daughter of Gen. Le Roy Stone. Mrs. Turnure was Miss Romaine Stone, and a great beauty. Her wedding to Lawrence Turnure, Jr., took place some years ago in London. Mr. Turnure died two years ago after a long illness. His health had been poor for quite a period, and he and Mrs. Turnure lived in Cairo, Egypt, occasionally coming to this country. All visitors to Cairo will remember how charmingly and well the Turnures entertained. Lawrence Turnure was the son of Lawrence Turnure and a brother of Mrs. Duncan Cameron and Mrs. John C. Mallery of Philadelphia.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane will open their house at Lenox next week. Miss Sloane and her brother will go abroad for a short trip. Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mr. and Mrs. de Heredia, and Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig are the latest arrivals in Lenox.

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A stag luncheon was given yesterday by Mr. Frederick Martin for Henry Flagler at the Knickerbocker Club.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould have closed their town house, Fifth Avenue, and have gone to Ardsley for the Summer.

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R. G. Remsen and Miss Remsen are in New London, where they will occupy one of the Lyach cottages this Summer.

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Mrs. James P. Kernochan will go to Newport in June and open her cottage there.

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Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Mr. Walters are cruising in the Mediterranean on the Narada, and will not return to this country for some time. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are in Greece. The North Star has been cruising among the Grecian Islands.

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Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt are to make an automobile trip through foreign countries. They will first make a visit to Paris, and will not return here before the early Autumn.

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Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Henop and Miss Sydney S. Henop, who have been at the Buckingham Hotel, intend leaving there Saturday for Gracehelm, their country place at Scarborough.

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Mrs. George Lawrence Myers (Miss Shaw) and her little daughter will go abroad with her father-in-law, Mr. Theodore W. Myers, and Mrs. Myers on May 30 to spend the Summer abroad. Mr. G. L. Myers, it will be remembered, died at Aiken last Spring.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Beste and Miss Beste of Fairpines, Summit, N. J., arrived from Europe on the Barbarossa. It was a sad home coming, as Miss Hilda Beste, their elder daughter, died abroad some weeks since.

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Among the early June weddings will be that of Miss Edith Preston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jex Preston of Orange, N. J., to John Jewell Hoppin. The marriage will take place in the First Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, June 3, at 4:30 in the afternoon.

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The wedding of Miss Alma de Sola Mendes, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. F. de Sola Mendes, and Edmund J. Levine, eldest son of Julius Levine of 337 West Eighty-eighth Street, will take place on the evening of June 3 at the West End Synagogue, West Eighty-second Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. A family dinner will follow the ceremony.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Haldene Flagler have sent out invitations to the marriage of Mrs. Flagler's sister, Miss Mary Fernandes de Velasco, to Herman Stump of Maryland. It will take place on Wednesday, June 3, at 4:30 P. M. in the Church of the Transfiguration in Twenty-ninth Street.

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Miss Ruth Pruyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Pruyn of Albany, will be married to David M. Goodrich of Boston on June 2 in St. Peter's Church, Albany. Miss Pruyn is a sister of Robert Dunbar Pruyn, whose engagement to Miss Betty Metcalf, the daughter of Mrs. George Bird, was announced yesterday in this column.

***

The road coach Squadron made a run yesterday to Woodmansten Inn from the Savoy Hotel. The passengers were the guests of George E. Fahys. They were: Mrs. Irwin Cornell, Miss Edith Cook, and the Misses Blackwell, Jeanette Blackwell, Cary, Easton, Hegeman, Dorothy Smith, Jones, Lawrence, and Jenner.

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The wedding of Miss Marie Beatrice Reid, daughter of the late William Johnson Reid, and Lieut. Carroll Power, United States Army, of Kentucky, will take place on Saturday, June 6, at All Souls' Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, at 12 o'clock. The rector, Dr. McConnell, will perform the ceremony. Miss Lida Power, a sister of Mr. Power; Miss Florence Sanders of Nyack, a cousin of Miss Reid; Miss Anne Gilbert, and Miss Grace Imlach of New York are to be the bridesmaids. The best man will be Joseph Power of Lexington, Ky., brother of the bridegroom. The ushers will be Lieut. Lyster, United States Army; Lieut. Ellis, Charles Power, another brother, and the bride's brother, Reginald Reid. A breakfast for the bridal party and relatives will follow the ceremony at the residence of Col. Ethan Allen, the uncle of the bride, 35 West Fifty-second Street. The young couple, after a brief bridal trip, will live at Fort Rodman, Mass., where Lieut. Power is stationed.

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The wedding of Miss Grace Imlach, daughter of Mrs. William Imlach, and Franklin Ware will be celebrated on June 11 at the Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon arrived to-day at their cottage on Narragansett Avenue for the season.

Mrs. Barger Wallach joined her father and sister at Edna Villa to-day.

Miss Edith Wetmore has joined her mother, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, at their villa, Chateau-Sur-Mer, on Bellevue Avenue.

Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, and Miss Romola Dahlgren returned from New York this evening.

Miss Anita Sands is at Towertop for the season.

Mrs. William B. Rogers has arrived at her cottage on Gibbs Avenue.

Gordon McKay, who has been ill for several months, is sufficiently recovered to drive out.

Louis E. Bruguiere continues to improve.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Murray of Baltimore and Justin Morse and family of Boston have arrived at their cottages at Jamestown for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lorimer Worden and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury are at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

A movement has been started for a presentation of "Romeo and Juliet" on the lawn of the Casino during the coming season under the management of Liebler & Co. Such an entertainment with a strong company would undoubtedly prove a popular attraction during the Summer season if the right patronage could be secured.

Payne Whitney is expected at the Henry Whitney cottage in a few days.

IN THE SHOPS.

A smart edition of the wide belts is made of fine cords, not of silk, but a genuine tightly twisted cord that might be used for tying bundles, though it is a little better than that. There are innumerable strands of this forming the belt and woven together firmly in little places here and there to hold it in shape. The belt is fastened with two narrow leather straps and small harness buckles in front. Both color and style are good.

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Here is a bargain in spoons for the baby. They are the pap spoons with the looped handle and engraved bowl, and are selling for 98 cents, which is much lower than it has been possible to find them before.

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One of the prettiest hats of the season is a pale heliotrope chip, with a wide brim and high crown. Around this crown are close folds of velvet to match the hat, and in front a big bow with long loops, these formed of tulle and velvet, the tulle giving the width to the loops, and over the tulle velvet ribbon an inch and a half wide perhaps, a broad margin of the thinner material being left on either side of the velvet. For flowers the hat is trimmed with wistaria blossoms in a delicate shade, one of these blossoms on the front of the hat and a cluster of them falling over the back of the rim.

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Another hat entirely dissimilar is of white horsehair braid and chiffon. This is a flat, the wide horsehair braids alternating with two folds of the white chiffon, and each row of the braid set at intervals on the edge with tiny straw buttons in the natural colors.

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For bonbon boxes there are small round desk clocks. The face of the clock looks like the genuine thing, there is a line of filigree work in gold around it, and at the back is the round box standing out like the case for the works of the real clock.

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Those little bonbon boxes for card parties can be had at most reasonable prices in a small size with a card for the top of each box and the sides covered with a paper with designs of cards upon it. These cost 5 cents apiece and 50 cents a dozen, and a box twice the size costs 10 cents a box and $1 a dozen.

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One of the prettiest of dog collars is made of many strings of gold beads, and not very small ones, held in place at intervals with a network of gold.

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One of the smartest things in a short string of gold beads is made of big plain beads, each as large as a marble.

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One of the most businesslike pieces of Mission furniture is a beer cooler. It has the height and the top the size of a not very large stand. The two sides of this table have slats of the dark oak carried down the full length and the back is solid. The front is open, showing a big pail of oak heavily ironed and hanging from a big hook in the under side of the top. Around the sides and back inside above the big pail are glass holders and a dozen glasses are put up in them. In the pail a small tun of beer or bottles can stand ready for use.

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The Flat-iron Building is in the bowl of a souvenir spoon, and no further fame can await it.

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A woman who is going into the country, looking for inexpensive chairs for use in a plain little house, saw just the thing in a second-hand shop the other day. There were wooden-frame chairs, with rush seats, and one little all-wooden chair. Of course she should have known better than to expect to get them for 50 cents, and she found that the rush-seat chairs were $2.50 and the wooden one—warranted to be 100 years old and it looked as if it might be—was $1.50.

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An old chair, which is really beautiful, is of a light reddish brown and wonderfully high, the back between five and six feet. There is a peculiar backward curve to the top of the back, and this with the height gives it the appearance of a giraffe.

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A parasol handle has the Maid of the Mist carved in the white ivory. It is an art nouveau head, with a couple of cat tails on either side. The parasol is of lace on the outside, lined with fluffy white chiffon, and there is a knot of chiffon on the handle.

Luncheon for Mrs. Edwin Arden.

A small luncheon for Mrs. Edwin Arden, the newly elected President of the Professional Woman's League, was given yesterday by Mrs. Olive Muir Fuller, the Corresponding Secretary of the league, at the Woman's Lunch Club, in West Twenty-third Street. Each of the place cards was ornamented with daisies and four-leaved clovers, and on each was a verse by Mrs. Fuller, in which some trait of its recipient was touched upon. The guests, besides Mrs. Arden, were Mrs. Louise Eldridge, Miss Mary Tillotson Stone, Miss Maida Craigen, Mrs. Helen Soule Parker, Miss Nellie L. Howes, and Mrs. Gerard Banker.

Obituary Notes.

DAVID CALLAHAN, formerly a prominent attorney and State Senator of Connecticut, died at his home in New Haven yesterday of paralysis, aged forty-five years.

ALFRED BRIDGEMAN, formerly a prominent business man of this city, died at Newburg, N. Y., on Wednesday night, aged eighty-five years. He was connected with many financial institutions and philanthropic societies.

WILLIAM SAWYER, aged ninety-three years, the oldest bank officer in Maryland, died at Westminster, that State, yesterday. He was one of the founders and original declarers of the First National Bank of Westminster, established in 1865. He had been the Vice President for many years.

AMOS HATFIELD died suddenly from the heat at Rahway, N. J., yesterday, at the home of his granddaughter, Mrs. C. A. Seaman. Mr. Hatfield was born in Westfield, N. J., Oct. 14, 1812. He was a carriagemaker, but retired many years ago. His wife died in 1895, after a wedded life of fifty-nine years. Mr. Hatfield was a fine marksman at ninety.

NATHAN LEWIS, well known throughout New York State in political circles, died at Hoosick Falls yesterday. He had been a sufferer from heart trouble, but apoplexy was the immediate cause of death. Mr. Lewis was an active Republican and served as delegate to many conventions. During Gov. Black's administration he was principal doorkeeper of the State Senate. He was about sixty years of age. He is survived by a widow and one son.

Mrs. SAMUEL S. TIFFANY died yesterday morning at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Shelman B. Stewart, 277 Belleville Avenue, Newark, N. J. Mrs. Tiffany was in her ninetieth year. She was a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Cooper Mead, who was for fifty years a rector of an Episcopal Church at Norwalk, Conn. She was married in 1842 to Samuel Slater Tiffany, a merchant of New York. Her daughters, Mrs. Thomas K. Porter of Philadelphia and Mrs. Shelman B. Stewart survive her.

AUGUSTUS T. GRINSTED a member of the Orange Board of Education since 1874 and one of the best-known men in this section of Essex, died Wednesday night at his home, 122 Scotland Street, Orange, as a result of a stroke of paralysis he sustained about a week ago. He was connected with the legal department of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Mr. Grinsted was born in Elizabeth on April 20, 1841. He was twice married and two sons, W. Stanley Grinsted and C. Burr Grinsted, and his second wife survive him.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

All E. & W. Linen Summer Shirts.

ANNIVERSARIES.

MARTIN—HAGGART.—(1853-1903.)—On May 19, 1853, by the Rev. John P. Hermance, Christiana Haggart to T. Dwight Martin.

MARRIED.

HAGEDORN—ARENS.—On Thursday, May 21, at Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Plainfield, N. J., by the Rev. Erskine M. Redman, assisted by the Rev. D. Vivars Stevenson, Edith Mary, daughter of Otto and Louise Arens, to Adolf Gunther Hagedorn of New York.

ROOME—GEORGE.—On Wednesday, May 20, 1903, at the Presbyterian Church, Galesburg, Ill., by the Rev. W. Hamilton Spence, D. D., Louise B. George, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. George, to W. Harris Roome of New York City.

DIED.

BECKER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, May 19, 1903, Alois, beloved husband of the late Henriette and father of Edwin A. Becker, in his 64th year.

Relatives and friends, also Solon Lodge, No. 711, F. and A. M.; Concordia Lodge, No. 290, K. and L. of H.; Lessing Lodge, No. 303, A. O. U. W. and the Badischen Volksfest Verein are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, May 22, at 1:30 P. M., from lodgeroom, 25th St. and 8th Av.; late residence, 2,208 7th Av.

BELLOWS.—Suddenly, at Walpole, N. H., on Wednesday, May 20, Edward Bellows, Pay Director United States Navy, retired.

San Francisco papers please copy.

BESTE.—On March 8, 1903, at Bremen, Germany, Hildegard, eldest daughter of Henry and Mary H. (Cutting) Beste, in the 22d year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., near Broadway, Friday, May 22, at 10 o'clock A. M.

London papers please copy.

CASTANO.—On Wednesday, May 20, 1903, Lucy Clara, in her 17th year, daughter of Edwin L. and Mary G. Castano.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the services at the residence of her parents, 716 Monroe St., Brooklyn, on Friday evening, May 22, at 8 o'clock.

COUGHLAN.—On May 20, 1903, Elizabeth Wills, widow of Thomas W. Coughlan, in her 71st year.

Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, James W. Taylor, 53 West 90th St., at 4 o'clock Friday, May 22. Interment at Adams, N. Y.

HIGHET.—On Wednesday, May 20, 1903, Ellen Adams, wife of William H. Highet and daughter of the late Galen T. Porter.

Funeral service at her late residence, 2,045 7th Av., on Saturday, 2 P. M. Interment private.

Boston papers please copy.

HIRSH.—On Wednesday, May 20, 1903, Leon Hirsh, beloved husband of Caroline Hirsh and father of Kate Lauferty, Ella Barth, Louise Wolf, Abram L., and Charles L. Hirsh, in the 77th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 106 East 81st St., on Friday morning, at half-past 10 o'clock.

MACDONALD.—On Thursday, May 21, John MacDonald.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 258 West 129th St., Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

McCARTEE.—Entered into rest May 20 at Cornwall, N. Y., John Mason McCartee, son of the late Rev. Robert McCartee, D. D., and formerly of Newburg, N. Y.

Funeral private.

PURDY.—On Thursday, May 21, at her residence, 20 5th Av., Virginia Tenckle, widow of John F. Purdy.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SMITH.—On Thursday morning, May 21, after a lingering illness, Henry B. Smith of Brooklyn in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held on Saturday, May 23, at 4 o'clock, in the chapel of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, cor. Clinton and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SNOWDEN.—On Thursday, May 21, 1903, Edward P. Snowden, in his 80th year.

Funeral services at his late residence, 181 Prospect Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, May 23, at 8 o'clock.

TIFFANY.—On May 21, 1903, in her 90th year, at her late residence, 277 Belleville Av., Newark, N. J., Isabella Mead, widow of the late Samuel Slater Tiffany and daughter of the late William Cooper Mead, D. D., LL. D.

Funeral services at the house, Saturday, May 23, at 3:30 P. M.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Market and Fulton National Bank,
New York, May 19, 1903.

The Directors of this bank desire to place on record an expression of their grief and sense of loss sustained by the death of their associate, William Brookfield, on the 13th instant.

He has served the Bank faithfully since January, 1900, when he assumed the duties of a Directorship, and he won the high esteem and regard of his fellow-members by his urbanity and kindness of manner, acknowledged virtues which he brought to bear in all matters requiring his attention.

Resolved, Therefore, that this simple tribute to his memory be inscribed upon our minutes, and that a copy thereof be sent to the family of our deceased friend as a token of our heartfelt sympathy.

By order of the Board.

A. GILBERT, President.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Henderson entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the Chinese Minister, Sir Chentung Liang-Chang.

Fashionable society was fully represented this afternoon at the garden party in aid of the House of the Good Shepherd, which took place at the home of the Misses Riggs, who since the sale of the Corcoran Gardens possess the largest private grounds in Washington. The Marine Band played. The tea table was attended by Mrs. Story, Mrs. Attwell, and Mme. Perez. An ice cream table was under the charge of Mrs. McKenna and Mrs. White, a cake table was in charge of Mrs. Hoban Sands and Mrs. Henry C. Perkins, and a flower table was in charge of Mrs. James F. Barbour. The latter was assisted by her daughter, Mrs. George Broome.

The Italian Ambassador and Mme. Mayor des Planches have issued cards to a large reception on Monday evening to follow the dinner they will give in honor of Count and Countess Gherardesca, whose marriage took place in New York on Wednesday.

Commander Boutakoff, naval attaché of the Russian Embassy, has taken a short lease of the Sixteenth Street residence of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Merriam, who will leave Washington for New York this week.

DEATHS REPORTED MAY 21.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. May
ADAMS, Charles, 10 Rector St.	35	21
ARMSTRONG, James, 43 Gwinnett St., Brooklyn	18	20
BYRNE, Ellen, 253 W. 68th St.	59	19
BRINCK, William J., 432 W. 54th St.	2	19
BLENDOUSKY, Joseph, Delancey	49	18
BRYANT, Winifred, City H. for Aged	24	18
BORNE, Ernesta, 19 Downing St.	42	18
BOOKER, Sydney A., 120 W. 53d St.	56	20
BERKMAN, Abrahm, 66 Monroe St.	22	20
BYRNE, Johanna, 216 E. 106th St.	68	19
BURBANK, Mary, 251 W. 124th St.	46	19
BOOTH, Mary S., 117 W. 34th St.	80	19
BECKER, Mabel N., Infant Asyl.	15	19
DECKER, Alois, 2,208 7th Av.	63	20
BUNN, Catherine G., 1,501 Broadway	20	19
CALL, Edward, 327 Greenwich St.	38	21
CHAMBERLAIN, Margaret A., 660 Washington St.	77	20
CHIAPPETTE, Salvatore, 130 Mott St.	6	19
CORSO, Enrico, 224 Sullivan St.	1	20
CLAYTON, Mary A., 300 W. 106th St.	46	20
CORCORAN, Ruth E., 171 Hughes Av.	2	21
CAMMEROTO, Mary, 204 Spring St.	20	21
COFFEE, James, 136 East End Av.	1	21
CARATHORNE, Helen A., 215 W. 120th St.	25	21
COOKE, Michael, 300 E. 60th St.	23	19
CONNORS, Lizzie, 111 Park Av.	45	20
DILLMAN, Cath. A., 46 Broome St.	58	19
DAHL, Charles, 419 Sumner Av., Bkn.	71	18
DOOTY, Richard, 1,021 1st Av.	1	21
DELAPISTRA, Vincenzo, 325 E. 112th St.	1	21
DEYHLE, Adolph, 706 8th St.	27	19
DINSEN, Hannah, 746 Greenwich St.	1	21
ENGLES, Clarence, 408 E. 53d St.	1	20
FLYNN, Ellen, 307 W. 46th St.	57	19
FLAHERTY, Mary E., 415 E. 14th St.	35	16
FLEMLEY, Frank, 414 3d Av.	14	20
FRASER, Thomas, 446 Amsterdam Av.	48	20
GLASBY, D. T., 1,916 Amsterdam Av.	30	20
GEDNEY, Elias F., 37 Horatio St.	87	20
GELLER, Henry, 132 Lewis St.	40	20
GEARY, William, 27 Prince St.	45	20
GRABER, Jacob, 626 E. 17th St.	57	20
GATESON, John, 406 Madison St.	41	20
GUTTMANN, Lewis, 837 W. 46th St.	4	20
GADD, Emma L., 415 W. 28th St.	3	21
HIRSCH, Adelia, 224 E. 62d St.	60	19
HOLMES, Irene, 129 W. 138th St.	1	19
HILL, Mary, 248 W. 33d St.	27	17
HIRSCH, Leon, 106 E. 81st St.	70	20
HEIDENREICH, Paul, 543 E. 85th St.	3	20
HARPER, Frances J., 316 W. 156th St.	82	20
HUNTER, Charles, 55 W. 33d St.	65	20
HALL, Ellen, 461 W. 49th St.	70	19
HARDERLE, Matthias, 317 E. 88th St.	1	21
KELLY, Jane, 140 W. 29th St.	88	18
KAPP, Francesca, 47 Mulberry St.	2	20
KASPROWITZ, Carl, 633 6th St.	54	20
KLEBS, Joseph, 205 3d Av.	71	16
KELLY, Frank, 212 W. 18th St.	33	20
LYNCH, John, 503 W. 126th St.	53	19
LEDDY, Wilfried, Willard Parker Hosp.	2	20
LESLIE, James, 219 W. 77th St.	68	19
LYONS, Peter, 219 E. 61st St.	33	19
LYDON, Patrick A., 338 E. 24th St.	33	20
LLOYD, Alfred W., 220 W. 131st St.	33	19
LANDERS, Amelia, 5,493 4th Av.	28	20
LILLER, Henry, Polyclinic Hosp.	4	20
LYNCH, Annie, 2,389 1st Av.	1	20
LOHSE, Emma, 40 Columbus Av.	32	20
LEMCKEN, Lee, 414 E. 106d St.	19	19
LEVITT, Levi, 264 Monroe St.	70	20
MEYER, Hazel E., 197 Prince St.	7	20
MILLER, Mary, 160 W. 29th St.	29	17
MUENZ, Catharine E., 63 E. 100th St.	35	18
MARTIN, Archibald, House of Relief	51	20
MEAD, Joseph A., 458 W. 31st St.	22	19
MUTZ, George, Mills Hotel No. 1	40	20
MARCHESE, Dora, 128 E. 41st St.	30	19
MURPHY, Edward, 2,304 2d Av.	1	20
McAVOY, Arthur, 339 10th Av.	67	19
McKERNEY, Mary, 127 W. Houston St.	36	18
McARDLE, Lawrence, 210 E. 19th St.	46	20
OSTRANDER, William, 35 6th Av.	47	18
O'REILLY, Alice, 431 W. 52d St.	1	19
PYNE, Annie F., 20 Cherry St.	36	19
RASSELL, Michael, 29 Monroe St.	71	19
REDDEN, James, 208 E. 123d St.	54	20
RIZZA, A., 141 Mott St.	1	20
RUDDY, John E., 1,983 Broadway	62	20
ROMEO, Maria, 1 2d St.	32	19
ROSENBERG, David, 31 Henry St.	23	20
ROACHE, Frances, 447 E. 87th St.	53	20
SULLIVAN, James, 309 E. 65th St.	67	18
SPERRY, Annie, 234 E. 48th St.	34	19
SHERMAN, Helen, 353 Madison St.	39	20
SCHURMILLER, Gust., 74 Park Row	45	17
SEIDEL, Philip, 145 Essex St.	2	19
SULLIVAN, Daniel, 5 Chrystie St.	35	16
SMITH, Theodora J., 211 W. 23d St.	3	19
SMITH, Annie, 607 W. 40th St.	1	20
SCHWARTZ, Max, 92 Essex St.	1	18
SPECTER, Max, 225 Monroe St.	1	20
STRICKER, Arnold C., 2,182 Broadway	43	20
STEIXNER, Frieda, 301 E. 62d St.	38	20
SHIELDS, Sarah, 317 E. 42d St.	37	19
SCHMELJE, Rose, 430 W. 53d St.	38	21
SIMMONS, Alexander, 2,310 Amst. Av.	37	21
TORTONIO, Vito, 327 E. 46th St.	1	21
THORNTON, Lee, 214 W. 130th St.	11	20
VOHDIN, Philip, 170 S. Boulevard.	16	18
VAZZANO, Marianna, 248 Eldridge St.	1	20
WALKER, John R., 9 E. 22d St.	40	20
WESSLER, Eleanore, 102 Lawrence	62	19
WINER, Sarah, 77 Monroe St.	73	21
ZISIMOS, Nicholas, 406 E. 79th St.	24	20

Bronx.

BURNS, Ann, Riverdale	40	19
DUERK, Margaret, Lebanon Hosp.	8	20
KING, Annie, St. Joseph's Hosp.	25	20
HADY, Isaac, Fordham Hospital.	60	15
IRVING, James W., 2,089 Bathgate Av.	53	20
LEHR, Jr., Louis, 827 Elton Av.	22	19
McMANUS, Catherine M., 1,787 E. 174th	74	19
McSWEENEY, John, Lincoln Hosp.	60	18
MONTESANI, Grammatista, High Bridge	36	19
NOLAN, William, 558 East 134th St.	35	19
POINTING, Elizabeth, 151 Willis Av.	75	20
POZEWORSKY, Rose, Riverside Hosp.	2	20
RIORDAN, William, St. Joseph's Hos.	20	20
SMITH, Vera M., 4,439 Park Av.	1	20
UNKNOWN male infant, King's Bridge	1	17
VELONA, Joseph, Fordham Hosp.	48	18

Brooklyn.

AYERS, George, 234 Skillman St.	38	18
BLAKE, Joe, Cumberland St. Hosp.	72	19
BLASDELL, Cath., N. Y. C. Hosp.	64	19
BLUMBERG, Birdie, 228 Sackman St.	1	20
BATES, Peter, St. Peter's Hosp.	60	19
CALES, Adelaide, 1,101 Park Place.	28	20
CLARK, Henrietta, 419 Green St.	53	18
CLARK, Thos., 547 St. John's Place.	63	20
CLIFFORD, James J., 213 Bond St.	30	20
CORNELL, Henry, 778 Hart St.	2	20
COULSON, C. W., Neptune Av.	54	20
CUSACK, Patrick, 405 Sterling Place.	67	19
DEBESO, Frank, 15 Carroll St.	2	21
FLYNN, Francis, 91 Dupont St.	1	19
FREEMAN, Helen, 283 Arlington Av.	7	20
FROST, William, 473 Henry St.	27	20
GLUCK, Arthur, 207 19th St.	27	20
GRESSLER, Fred, 22 Ingraham St.	1	20
HAWKES, Mary, Cumberland St. Hosp.	80	19
HALLOLEY, Mary J., 811 State St.	70	20
HECKER, Jacob, 1,268 De Kalb Av.	75	20
HEIDELBERGER, C., 69 Dupont St.	75	20
HOLMES, John A., 1,362 Bergen St.	87	20
HOOTON, Richard, 1,021 1st St.	1	21
HOWARD, William, L. I. C. Hospital	49	20
JUDD, Hulbert, 25 Park Place.	49	20
KING, Elisabeth W., 847 Greene Av.	73	19
KELLNER, Mary, 76 Clymer St.	84	19
KELLY, Anne, 121 Baltic St.	1	19
KLAPROTH, Gustav, 130 Heyward St.	74	20
KRAPF, Theodore, 236 Montrose Av.	1	21
KREBS, Constance, 158 Greene Av.	68	20
LARSEN, Samuel, 56 Washington St.	25	19
LINT, Matilda, K. Co. Hospital.	60	18
LYNCH, Mary E., 262 Grand Av.	32	19
MALLON, Michael, 502 Hamilton Av.	54	18
MALL, Francis, St. Peter's Hospital	35	20
MORRISSEY, Elizabeth, 694 Henry St.	1	19
MOSLAW, J., 61st St. and 14th Av.	28	20
McNAMARA, William, K. Co. Hosp.	1	20
PLILLER, Clara, 678 Evergreen Av.	76	20
REILLY, Lawrence, K. Co. Hospital.	28	18
SHEEHAN, William, Norwegian Hosp.	58	19
SMITH, John, K. Co. Hospital.	31	17
SPANK, Bernard, 886 Manhattan Av.	3	20
TANIS, Agnes, 250 S. 4th St.	23	20
TIERNEY, Ann, 406 Clinton St.	82	20
TOMPKINS, Catharine A., 614 Willoughby Av.	83	18
TRIEBY, Amelia, K. D. Hospital.	50	20
TROCCHIO, Charles, 78 Ainslie St.	2	20
UNKNOWN MAN, 55 Bridge St.	40	17
WHITMAN, James M., 11 Middagh St.	80	19
WINTER, Adam, St. Catharine's Hosp.	83	20

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Caswell, Massey & Co.'s
ORIGINAL RUMIANTO QUININE.
Most successful hair tonic made.

Platt's Chlorides Instantly Disinfects the house drains, water closets, sinks, cellars, &c.

CARPET CLEANING J. & J. W. WILLIAMS Tel. 366 Columbus. Est. 1878. 353 West 54th St.

To the Teachers and Pupils of the Public Schools of Greater New York.

$1,700 IN CASH PRIZES
1,000 TIFFANY SOUVENIR MEDALS
1,100 PRIZES FOR PUPILS
1,100 PRIZES FOR TEACHERS

New York City History Competition IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 250th Anniversary of the Founding of the City

Sanctioned and Approved by MAYOR LOW, PRESIDENT ROGERS of Board of Education, and WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, City Superintendent Public Schools

MAYOR SETH LOW'S PROCLAMATION

May 6, 1903.

* * * "On the 2d of February, 1653, Gov. Peter Stuyvesant of the Province of New Netherland issued a proclamation granting the privileges of city government to the City of New Amsterdam. * * *

"In no spirit of unworthy pride, but with grateful recognition of the Divine blessings that have made our beloved city what it is, I call upon the people of New York to make the week beginning May 24 and ending May 30, which has been designated by the Board of Aldermen for this purpose, a gala week in this city, in celebration of this interesting event. * * *

"The newspaper press of this city is asked to bring home to the people a sense of New York's long history."

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE
CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,
Park Avenue, Corner Fifty-ninth Street,
Borough of Manhattan.

16th May, 1903.

To the Publisher of The New York Times:

My Dear Sir: I have heard with great interest and satisfaction of your intention to offer a large number of prizes for essays written by students of the public high schools and of the last two years of the elementary schools on subjects connected with the history of our city. I understand that all essays written in this competition are to be founded on articles from the pen of Mr. Thomas A. Janvier, which are to appear in THE TIMES during the week set apart by the Board of Aldermen for the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the granting of the first charter to New York City.

I sincerely hope that students from all our grammar and high schools will enter this competition, as it cannot fail to excite the liveliest interest in the history and the welfare of our city, and I should be pleased to see the Principals of all grammar schools and high schools comply with the request of THE TIMES to bring this matter to the attention of both teachers and children. All the conditions which you lay down seem to me appropriate and admirable. I particularly like the idea that the essays are to be founded upon Mr. Janvier's articles. This scheme will not only guard against plagiarism, but will insure a widespread and intense study of these papers that cannot fail to be profitable.

In conclusion permit me to thank you for your munificent offer, which will result, I have no doubt, in promoting the desire so well expressed by the Mayor, "That the children of the city may have a realising sense of the long history of New York and be filled with the public spirited desire to be worthy citizens of such a city."

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM H. MAXWELL,
City Superintendent of Schools.

NDORSED BY PRESIDENT ROGERS OF BOARD OF EDUCATION.

New York, May 19, 1903.

Publisher The New York Times, City:

My Dear Sir: I note with great interest your generous offer to the public school teachers and children of this city. You are certainly to be commended for awakening a civic interest, just at this auspicious time, when we are about to celebrate the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of our municipal life. I heartily indorse all the good things that are said by Dr. Maxwell, and trust that your efforts in the line directed may be in every way successful. Very truly yours,

H. A. ROGERS, President of Board of Education.

PRIZES TO PUPILS

$500—Fifty (50) prizes of TEN DOLLARS ($10) each, for the best essays submitted by the pupils of the High Schools of the Public Schools of New York City.

$500—Fifty (50) prizes of TEN DOLLARS ($10) each, for the best essays submitted by the pupils of the four upper grades of the Elementary Schools of the Public Schools of New York City.

1,000—One thousand souvenir merit medals made by Ti

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
DUSS METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE ORCHESTRA.
VENICE IN NEW YORK. OPENS SUNDAY MAY 31
NORDICA Soloists Opening Night. DE RESZKE
SEATS on sale next Monday at Box Office, Mad. Sq. Garden; Tyson's, (Principal Hotels.) Rullman's, 113 Broadway, and McBride's, 71 Broadway.
Prices, (Opening Night,) $1, $2 and $3. Gen. Adm., $1.00. R. E. JOHNSTON, Manager.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Ev. 8. Mats Wed. & Sat., 2.
Special Prices Wed. Mats., 50c. to 1.50.
Henry W. Savage's New Musical Comedy Success
PRINCE OF PILSEN

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Henry W. Savage Presents GEORGE ADE'S Hit
SULTAN OF SULU
Music by Alfred G. Wathall.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Ave. Last Week Stock Season. A MOTHER'S LOVE.
Monday, May 25th, Seats Selling.
The Eminent Actor JACOB P. SCENIC REVIVAL OF THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. English Speaking Co.

CONEY'S BEST BOSTOCK'S
LOPEZ & TO-MORROW

PROCTOR'S COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS, 25c. 50c.
23rd St. Big All-Star Vaudeville. 5th Ave. On the Wabash.
58th St. Royal Lilliputians. 125th St. The Still Alarm. Big Vaudeville.

CASINO TO-NIGHT THE RUNAWAYS

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
"Kept the audience laughing all eve."—Herald.
Evans & Hopper present THERE & BACK.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. near B'way.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
HENRY E. DIXEY in Facing the Music.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way.
Last 2 Evgs., 8:25. Last Mat. Sat., 2:15.
EZRA KENDALL THE VINEGAR BUYER

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way
Last 2 Evgs., 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat.
FOOL AND HIS MONEY

HERALD SQ. Last 2 Nights, 8:16. Last Mat. Saturday.
GRACE GEORGE in PRETTY PEGGY
NEXT MONDAY SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Klaw & Erlanger will present
DAN DALY in "JOHN HENRY."

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th.
Monday, May 25th, one week only.
Liebler & Co.'s All-Star Production of
ROMEO AND JULIET. Seats selling.

DALY'S BROADWAY AND 30TH ST.
Last Three Performances. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. Sat., 2:15.
CECIL SPOONER in MY LADY PEGGY GOES TO TOWN.

Manhattan Broadway & 33d St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET

MAJESTIC GRAND CIRCLE. B'way & 59th St. Ev. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
WIZARD OF OZ BEST SEATS, Wed. Mat., $1.00. with Montgomery & Stone. Ev. & Sat. Mat. $1.50.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST WEEK FRANK DANIELS' Opera Co.
IN "MISS SIMPLICITY"
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mat. Sat., 2. Ev., 8:15.

BIJOU MONDAY, MAY 25th, Return of MABELLE GILMAN IN "THE MOCKING BIRD."
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

MARIE DRESSLER
PRESS ELDRIDGE, ALL-STAR ACTS at THE CIRCLE Broadway and 60th Street. 2:15—DAILY—8:15.

THEY DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY
Vanity Fair Burlesquers.
Sunday Night, Grand Concert, 25c, 50c.

14th Street Theatre. Near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
The 4 COHANS 4th Week—Their BEST Play. RUNNING FOR OFFICE

VICTORIA, 42 St. B'y & 7 Av. Mat. Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents (Last 2 Wks) WARFIELD in "The Auctioneer."

BELASCO THEATRE Matinee Sat'y. Last 2 Weeks.
DAVID BELASCO presents THE DARLING BLANCHE BATES in OF THE GODS.

GRAND Henry Miller "The Taming of Helen."
Nxt. Wk., Francis Wilson, "The Toreador."

KEITH'S B'way and 14 St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
"JANICE MEREDITH."

H & S Hurtig & Seamon's, W. 125th. Mat. Tmr
Julee & Elle Garrison, Bellman & Moore, 3 Livingstons, Etc.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups CINEMATOGRAPH.
May Day Celebration. Mysterious, etc.

N. STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinee Saturday.
Little Church Around the Corner
Next Wk., "A Wife's Secret."

WEST END—The Heart of Maryland

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES

EVERY WEEK DAY.
MUSIC BY LANDER.
Take 2d Av. L. or to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains direct to Morris Park.
Or, via Fordham, N. Y., N. H. & H. trains leave Grand Central Station at 12:06, 1:35, 2:35 P. M. and N. Y. & H. R. R. from Grand Central Station, at 12:35 P. M. Third Avenue Elevated trains every six minutes. Carriages may be hired at Fordham Station to the track.
FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

GREAT NECK WINS AT POLO.

Staten Island Team Beaten in a Close Game at Westchester Country Club.

Great Neck and Staten Island met in the polo competition yesterday afternoon at the Westchester Country Club, and the Great Neck team won by the close score of 8 goals to 6¾. The game was the first of a series of five matches for the Country Club cups, open to teams not exceeding an aggregate of 16 goals handicap. The winning team allowed Staten Island one goal, so the latter team earned 6 goals and lost ¼ for a safety.

This is the first time that the Staten Island team has appeared on the polo field for over a year. Morton W. Smith and J. C. Wilmerding, Jr., did the best work for them, and scored some excellent goals. For Great Neck, Morgan Grace showed up in his usual strong form at back, and J. R. Grace was accurate in goal hitting. Rawlins and Robbins both contributed materially to the team's victory. The line-up:

GREAT NECK.	Holes.	STATEN ISLAND.	Holes.
1—J. R. Grace	2	1—J. C. Wilmerding, Jr.	2
2—J. A. Rawlins	1	2—Newton Hughes	2
3—C. H. Robbins	3	3—Morton W. Smith	2
Back—Morgan Grace	2	Back—C. A. Hart	2
Total	8	Total	6

New Motor Cycle Records.

LONDON, May 22.—Fred W. Chase, the English motor cyclist, who last September broke all motor cycle records from five to twenty miles, created fresh world's records at Canning Town to-day. He covered a mile with a flying start in 1:06 3-5 and with a standing start in 1:15 2-5; five miles with flying start in 5:58, and with standing start in 5:57 2-5; ten miles with standing start in 11:53.

RIGODON WON THE STAKE

J. R. Keene's Colt at Good Odds Cleverly Took the Pocantico.

Stevedore the Only Successful Favorite at the Morris Park Races—Whitney's New Colt Shows Up Well.

For the third time since the Morris Park race meeting opened, River Pirate, as post favorite, and with all conditions seeming to indicate a victory for that high-priced colt, failed so completely at the Westchester track yesterday afternoon that horsemen were compelled to revise the early Spring opinions that classed Perry Belmont's three-year-old with the first flight of the three-year-olds. River Pirate's race was in the fourth event of the day, the Pocantico Stakes, at one mile and a sixteenth over the hill, and though he was called on to concede weight to all that opposed him, his private trials, backed by the excuses made for him in his earlier races at Morris Park, caused the betting patrons of the track to make him a strong first choice at odds only a shade better than even money. After the race the apologists were busy again, but there really seemed no excuse for the Belmont colt in yesterday's race, and though he may be as good a horse as popular opinion took him to be, a number of horsemen will wait for him to prove it before they again bet on him at a short price.

There were only five runners for the Pocantico, the filly Rosetint starting second choice to River Pirate, while the next in favor was the English-bred Rigodon, who carried the Keene jacket. The Western filly Flocarline and Rigodon alternated in the lead to the head of the long stretch of the over-the-hill course, while River Pirate trailed close up, and his backers confidently waited for the negro jockey Hicks to let him down, River Pirate to that point seeming to be ready to run over his field whenever called on. The call was made on the straight, but River Pirate made no response, and when Hicks set to work on him in an effort to drive him up to the leaders he already was beaten. The last outsider in the race, Duke of Kendal, showed in front when straightened out for the run home, but in the final fight Rigodon passed him again, and, ridden out and under the whip for a few strides, the Keene colt won by a head, with Duke of Kendal second, a like distance in front of Rosetint, who closed with a fine burst of speed at the end. Rosetint might have won but for the fact that she was knocked out of her stride near the head of the stretch, where there was some little interference as the horses made the last turn. River Pirate finished last, not greatly distressed.

The second race was notable for the fact that in it W. C. Whitney's colt Stalwart, a fine big chestnut colt, said to be the best but one of the Whitney two-year-olds, made his début on the turf, and, running against a field of fast colts, several of whom have been returned winners repeatedly, won in gallant style, after getting away badly. In addition to the poor start that Stalwart got, the colt seemed at sea coming down the hill of the Eclipse course, but the moment he struck the level ground he went forward with a fine rush, and, well ridden by Burns, snatched the victory in the last two jumps. Stalwart is by Meddler-Melba, the latter a mare that carried the Whitney colors as a three-year-old, and his owner and breeder was almost in ecstasy over the victory and went to the extreme of saying that Stalwart is the best horse he ever owned. Stalwart was heavily backed by the clubhouse contingent, but the G. B. Morris pair, Rapid Water and Precious Stone, started favorites for the race. In only one event of the six on the card was a favorite first, that being when G. E. Smith's Stevedore, at 5 to 2 on, captured the selling seven furlongs after making all the running. In the third race, The Laurel, running in the name of the Prospect Stable, and trained by the father of Jockey A. Redfern, ran away twice around the Withers course, the eighty-pound boy Desouza, who rode her, not being strong enough to hold her. As the mare was lame in addition to having exhausted herself when Hicks was pulled up, she was withdrawn. The runaway caused much suspicious comment, but the Stewards took no notice of it after The Laurel was sent to her stable. The weather was very warm, the track fast, and the attendance large. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1902 or 1903, ridden by apprentices and boys who have never ridden a winner, special weights, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $1,000; last six and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course.

W. C. Whitney's Stalwart, ch. c., by Meddler-Melba, 112 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.....1
O. L. Richards's Race King, ch. c., 119, (Odom,) 20 to 1 and 4 to 1.....2
Green B. Morris's Precious Stone, b. c., 117, (Bullman,) even and out (coupled with Rapid Water as Morris entry).....3
Time—0:52⅘. Won ridden out by a neck; two lengths between second and third. Rapid Water and Strephon also ran. Value to the winner, $790. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $500; last five and a half furlongs of the Withers course.

The Pleasance Stable's Sadducee, ch. g., 6 years, by Bathampton-Sadie, 107 pounds, (Gannon,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....1
W. D. Sewall's Elotin, br. h., 6, 100, (H. Michels,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....2
William Fise's Cranesville, ch. f., 5, 88, (E. Walsh,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....3
Time—1:08. Won, ridden out, by a head; a half length between second and third. Blue and Orange, Hist, Royal Pirate, Caterpillar, and Jessyln also ran. The Laurel went to the post, but ran away and was withdrawn. Value to the winner, $810. Winner trained by W. Karrick.

FOURTH RACE.—The Pocantico Stakes, for three-year-olds, non-winners of $5,000 in 1902, with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill.

James R. Keene's Rigodon, br. c., by St. Saviour-Minnet, 106 pounds, (Gannon,) 4 to 1 and even.....1
James McLaughlin's Duke of Kendal, br. c., by Sir Modred-Duchess of Kendal, 116, (Odom,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1.....2
John E. Boden's Rosetint, ch. f., by Hastings-Lady Rosemary, 118, (T. Burns,) 5 to 2 and 3 to 5.....3
Time—1:48. Won, ridden out, by a neck; a neck between second and third. River Pirate, 126, (Hicks,) 11 to 10 and 1 to 3, and Flocarline, 118, (Wonderly,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $1,920. Winner trained by James Rowe.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $4,000 down to $1,500; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile.

G. E. Smith's Stevedore, ch. g., 4 years, by Golden Garter-Julia L., 113 pounds, (Bullman,) 2 to 5 and out.....1
A. M. Warth's Marysworth, b. f., 4, 102, (Fuller,) 5 to 1 and even.....2
O. L. Richards's Lord Advocate, ch. c., 3, 104, (T. Burns,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 2.....3
Time—1:26. Won easily by three lengths, a head between second and third. McWilliams and Locket also ran. Value to the winner, $790. Winner trained by William Smith.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $3,500 at any time, and non-winners of three races in 1903, special weights, with penalties and allowances; one mile and a furlong over the Withers course.

Jacob Worth's Oom Paul, b. g., 5 years, by Prince Royal-Tartarine, 107 pounds, (Bullman,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 10.....1
Alexander Shields's Zorossster, b. g., aged, 107, (J. Martin,) 8 to 1 and 4 to 5.....2
W. B. Dell's Lopez's Articulate, br. h., 5, 114, (Larson,) 3 to 10 and out.....3
Time—1:55. Won handily by two lengths and a half, a neck between second and third. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $790. Winner trained by E. L. Graves.

Entries for Morris Park Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,500 in 1902 or 1903, that have not won two races in 1903, special weights, with allowances; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. New York, 129 pounds; Stevedore, 123; Torchlight, 121; Reliable, 114; Stamping Ground, 109, and Futurita, 106.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Sals Bass, Olaf, and Waterspout, 110 pounds each; Pirouette, Vagary, Destiny, May Holladay, Golden Drop, Heatherdown, Luminosity, and Cyprienne, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Gaiety Stakes, for fillies two years old; special weights, with penalties and allowances; last four and one-half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Sails M., 117 pounds; Ishlana, 122; Dovecote, 115, and Ponapa, M. Theo, The Lady Robesia, and Tepee, 112 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; maidens or winners of not more than one race in 1902 or 1903; special weights, with allowances; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Pentecost, Knight of Harlem, and Gay Boy, 113 pounds each; Joe Cobb, Meltonian, Brigand, and Ink, 98 each, and Akela, Ingold, Clarion, and The Guardsman, 90 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $1,000; one mile over the Withers course.

Carroll D., 103 pounds; Bar le Duc, 98; Glenevis, 98; Past, 95; Nic Longworth, 89, and Pastoral, 85. Apprentice allowance of five pounds each claimed for Nic Longworth, Bar le Duc, and Past.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill. Blues, 120 pounds; Injunction, 108; Carbuncle, 106; City Bank, 105; Saccharometer, 100; Remorse and Bon Mot, 99 each; Himself, 98; Surmise, 90, and Red Knight and Dr. Saylor, 88 each.

Notes from the Race Track.

W. B. Leeds and Andrew Miller, racing partners and purchasers of the four-year-old Major Daingerfield for $25,000, have determined to put the horse under the care of Frank Regan, their regular trainer, instead of having him trained by T. J. Healey, as was intended at first. Trainer Regan will take charge of Major Daingerfield to-day and will point him specially for the Suburban Handicap.

The book programme for the Brooklyn Jockey Club's Spring meeting on the Gravesend track, which opens with the Brooklyn Handicap next Thursday, has been published and distributed. The time-honored arrangement of stakes with the Expectation for two-year-olds and the Brooklyn Handicap as the features of the first day is adhered to. The meeting will continue eighteen days.

J. E. Madden yesterday bought at private sale from G. F. Johnson the fast brown mare Skadi, five years old, by Kingston-Skadi, by Emperor, second dam Breese. Ondurdis will be retired to Mr. Madden's farm, Hamburg Place, as a brood mare.

W. C. Whitney already has begun to figure on the possibilities of the English Derby of 1904, and yesterday bemoaned the fact that through omission by his agents his colt Stalwart was not entered for that great race. Mr. Whitney found some consolation, however, in the fact that he has Inflexible, a son of Hamburg, engaged in the Derby of next year.

CLOSE GOLF AT ST. ANDREW'S.

Several Nineteen-Hole Matches in the Club's Tournament—Scotch Player Defeated.

Some excellent golf was played yesterday on the links of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, near Chauncey, Westchester County, in the match play rounds of the club's open tournament. The thirty-two competitors who qualified for the chief cup on the preceding day met in the forenoon and the sixteen defeated golfers were drawn in the afternoon for their competition for the second club cup. The second round in the chief event was also played.

Several of the matches required nineteen holes to determine the victor. In the first round A. D. Cochrane, a former St. Andrew's champion, beat F. O. Horstman, the Washington player, on the nineteenth green, but in the afternoon Maturin Ballou put out Cochrane by 4 up and 3 to play. A still greater surprise was the defeat of W. C. Carnegie by H. L. Downey of the Apawamis Club. Downey won by running down a long put for a third on the nineteenth green. Archie Reid of the home club won his match by the same narrow margin, defeating A. E. Barron of Ardsley.

The Scotch golfer David Baxter, from Carnoustie, did not show to advantage, as he was easily beaten in the first round by D. R. Kingsley of the home club, the latter winning by 5 up and 4 to play. Baxter was also beaten in the second cup round.

Both of the cup events will be brought down to the final round to-day. The slight thunder shower of the previous day improved the course considerably and the greens were in excellent condition. The results of the match play rounds are:

First Cup, First Match Play Round.—A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley, beat C. Horton Smith, Andrew's, 1 up. (19 holes;) M. Ballou, Apawamis, beat Dr. D. L. Culver, Jersey City, 3 up, 2 to play; W. L. Gunther, Fox Hills, beat A. McClave, St. Andrew's, 2 up, 1 to play; W. Stern, St. Andrew's, beat C. R. Gillett, 5 up, 4 to play; Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, beat E. A. Freeman, Montclair, 2 up; D. W. Lockhart, Powelton, beat W. W. Burton, Ekwanok, 5 up, 3 to play; A. E. Barron, Ardsley, beat C. W. Dayton, Jr., St. Andrew's, 5 up, 4 to play; A. M. Reid, St. Andrew's, beat F. S. Keeler, Westchester, 1 up, 0 to play; J. H. Robertson, St. Andrew's, beat W. W. Lowrey, Fox Hills, 1 up, 6 to play; G. H. Bowley, Jersey City, beat G. L. Fielder, Crescent, 4 up, 3 to play; W. L. O'Connor, Essex County, beat P. D. Rosaire, Sagehill, 4 up, 3 to play; P. D. Foote, St. Andrew's, beat C. B. Brown, Montclair, 2 up; H. L. Downey, Apawamis, beat C. W. Freeman, Montclair, 2 up; W. C. Carnegie, St. Andrew's, beat R. Waterbury, Elizabeth, by default; J. S. Aborn, Montclair, beat L. L. Kellogg, Fox Hills, 3 up, 1 to play; D. P. Kingsley, St. Andrew's, beat David Baxter, Carnoustie, Scotland, 5 up, 4 to play.

Second Round—Ballou beat Cochrane, 4 up, 3 to play; Gunther beat Stern, 1 up; Lockhart beat Lynch, 1 up; Reid beat Barron, 1 up, (19 holes;) Bowley beat Robertson, 3 up, 4 to play; O'Connor beat Foote, 4 up, 3 to play; Downey beat Carnegie, 1 up, (19 holes;) Kingsley beat Aborn, 2 up.

Second Cup.—First Round—Horstman beat Culver, 4 up, 3 to play; McClave beat Gillett, 7 up, 5 to play; Freeman beat Burton, 5 up, 3 to play; Dayton beat Keeler, 3 up, 4 to play; Fielder beat Lowrey, 2 up, 1 to play; Rosaire beat Brown, 2 up; Freeman beat Waterbury by default; Kellogg beat Baxter, 5 up, 4 to play.

Dyker Meadow Golf and Reception.

Most of the active women golfers of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club took part yesterday in a mixed foursome competition on the club links, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. Twelve couples finished the event, and the prize winners were Mrs. Adolph E. Smylie and F. J. Phillips, whose net score was 97 strokes from 4 handicap. Their gross score of 101 was also the lowest of the day.

The competition was the golfing feature in connection with the club's annual reception. The Marine Band from Fort Hamilton added to the festivities of the day, and the ladies' committee served tea on the lawn and piazza in the afternoon. There was a large attendance of members and guests. The players and scores in the mixed foursome are:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
Mrs. H. E. Smylie and F. J. Phillips	101	4	97
Miss J. Hazeltine and B. T. Allen	106	7	99
Miss E. Pearsall and D. G. Geddes	107	6	101
Miss M. Chauncey and F. F. Pierce	112	10	102
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kernochan	116	14	102
Miss M. J. Robert and W. K. Fowler	135	6	109
Miss K. Schwartzwalder and W. W. Owen	117	7	110
Miss G. Phillips and G. H. Bains	117	6	111
Mrs. Geddes and Grant Notman	112	0	112
Miss E. Richmond and S. Spencer	121	8	113
Miss E. Marshall and H. T. Walden	124	10	114
Miss Seaman and F. H. Webster	122	8	114

Princeton Team on Eastern Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 21.—The Princeton baseball team, accompanied by Coach Hillebrand, left to-day for Andover, Mass., where a game will be played to-morrow with the Andover Academy team. On Saturday Princeton will play the first big game of the season. Amell will play shortstop in place of Cormany, whose errors in the Cornell game came near proving disastrous. Stevens will occupy the box against the Crimson.

USE OF HOPPLES ON SPEEDWAY

Magistrate Zeller Reserves Decision in Harrison Armstrong's Case.

Magistrate Zeller, sitting in the Harlem Court, reserved decision yesterday in the case of Harrison Armstrong, a member of the "Darling of the Gods" theatrical company, who was arrested last week for driving his pacer on the Speedway with hopples. Armstrong was informed by the Magistrate that he could drive on the Speedway while awaiting the decision, but he did not state whether hopples were prohibited or not.

The Road Drivers' Association, which was active in the prosecution of Armstrong, had a number of witnesses on hand to testify that hopples were injurious as well as dangerous. At a previous hearing the association claimed that their use was against the rules of the Park Department, but Magistrate Zeller stated that he had found no specific rule prohibiting their use.

He was about to discharge Harrison when the contention was made that Patrolman Mahoney, who made the arrest, had a right to do so, as Harrison, by using hopples, was endangering the lives and horses of other drivers. Those who testified for the Road Drivers' Association were William S. Weeks, Superintendent of the Speedway; Elmer Stevens, George W. Grote, Isaac Fleming, and Mahoney. Armstrong's interests were looked out for by John Brooks, Patrolmen Osborne and Reilly, and Helena R. Lewis. Osborne, formerly owned the horse, which he testified was worthless without hopples.

Brooklyn Cricket Club Wins.

The first midweek cricket game of the season was played yesterday at Prospect Park, where the Manhattan and Brooklyn Clubs had an exhibition match. The game was closely contested, and resulted in a victory for Brooklyn by 2 runs and 4 wickets. J. Royer did the best work with the bat for the Manhattans and contributed 21, while E. J. Atwood played well for 16 and G. W. Barnes and G. Williams added 14 and 10 not out respectively. For the winners H. Poyer did some excellent hitting and scored a splendid innings of 49, not out. The other double-figure scores were: H. Tattersall, 17, not out, and W. Burrows, 13.

Payne Whitney to Race Vaquero.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 21.—Payne Whitney, who has purchased of Herman B. Duryea the thirty-footer Vaquero, has ordered the boat put in readiness for use. Charles L. F. Robinson, who will have charge of Pembroke Jones's thirty-foot Carolina, has had the boat brought down from Bristol, where it wintered, and put it on the ways here to prepare for the season.

The racing of the fast little boats will soon be started, and will continue throughout the season.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, May 22.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Preferred causes.
General calendar.
62—Proskey vs. Cook.
91—United States for Rockland Co. vs. Conklin.
49—Blainwold vs. International Nav. Co.
Preferred cause.
801—United States vs. Reich.
General calendar.
116—Holbrook vs. Morton.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 1 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.
11—Young vs. Higley.
12—Baker vs. Am. Stone Co.
13—Brill vs. Bemis Car Box Co.
14—Regina Music Box Co. vs. Strauss.
15—In re Annebald.
16—Regina Music Box Co. vs. Strauss.
17—Paimton Elec. S. S. Co. vs. Elec. Boat Co.
18—Burger vs. Lucas.
19—Osborn vs. Wash. Post Co.
21—Nat. News Board Co. vs. Haverhill Box Co.
22—Field vs. Allen.
23—Menefee vs. Frost.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 86, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
121—N. Y. C. &c., Co. vs. Tug W. J. McCaldin. Clear.
126—McCaldin vs. Lighter No. 15.
247—United States vs. Hardt.
111—Burns vs. Burns.
18—Rose vs. Tug Ben Franklin.
30—Franklin Transp. Co. vs. Tug E. H. Mead.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, May 21.—Court of Appeals calendar for Friday: 282, 283, 284.

DECISIONS.

Supreme Court, Appellate Term.—Freedman, P. J.; Truax and Gildersleeve, JJ.

Roch vs. London.—Order appealed from reversed, with costs, and motion denied, with costs. Opinion by Truax.

Knox vs. Ward.—Appeal dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve.

Selfe vs. Minden.—Order reversed, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve.

Hirsch vs. Marx.—So much of the order as imposes conditions, reversed with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Rottenberg vs. Prince.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Klien vs. East River Electric Light Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Flaum vs. Ottenberg.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve.

Blumberg vs. Marks.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide by the event. Opinion by Freedman.

Broadway Trust Company vs. Fry.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide by the event. Opinion by Gildersleeve.

Epstein vs. Home Insurance Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Linderman vs. Bloom.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Donnelley vs. Hewlett.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

New York Calendars—Friday, May 22.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, Ingraham, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—People, &c., vs. Brown.
2—Same vs. Hickey.
3—Same vs. Mahoney.
4—In re Riverside Bank (in re Whiting.)
5—Same (in re Sticknev.)
6—Van Beuren vs. Boutillier.
7—N. J. Steel and Iron Co. vs. Robinson.
8—Fleming vs. Brown.
9—Bernstein vs. Stuyvesant Ins. Co.
10—Martin vs. City of New York.
11—Cronin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12—Associate Alumni, &c., vs. Gen. Theo. Seminary, &c.
13—Joseph vs. Raff.
14—McKesson vs. Russian Co.

Non-enumerated motions.

38—In re public park (E. 76th St.)
48—In re Quarry Road.

Motions.
6—Coppola vs. Teltelbaum.
53—Kohner vs. Otis Elev. Co.
55—Same vs. same.
1—Orinoko Mills vs. Barker.
11—In re Sayles.
59—Standard Water Meter Co. vs. Monroe.
60—Diehl vs. Dreyer.
61—Waldelmer vs. Grout.
63—Allen vs. York.
64—Ziegler vs. Garvin.
65—Roosevelt vs. Holland Trust Co.
66—Weldon vs. Brown.
67—McRoy Clay Works vs. Naughton.
68—In re Cook.
69—Dougherty vs. Lyons.
70—Loftus vs. Oppenheim.
71—Rockwell vs. Day.
73—Polsky vs. N. Y. Transp. Co.
74—Fleming vs. Brown.
75—Baudouine vs. Garr.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Elec. Fireproofing Co. vs. Smith.
2—Drummond vs. Brosnah.
3—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
4—Robertson vs. Conn.
5—Williamson vs. Henry.
6—Rosenzweig vs. Rosenwelg.
7—Fentress vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
8—Koelsch vs. same.
9—Fletcher vs. Selleck.
10—In re Kohnstamm.
11—In re Soule.
12—In re U. S. Trust Co.
13—In re Joseph Stiner & Co.
14—Keane vs. Sibley.
15—Ryan vs. Press Pub. Co.
16—Zeltner vs. Henry Zeltner Brew. Co.
17—Wilson vs. Tansley.
18—Mokarzel vs. City Trust Co.
19—Mandelbaum vs. Krukower.
20—Kearney vs. Kearney.
21—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Muldoon.
22—Sexton vs. Cunard Const. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Delano, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Demurrers.

18—Flattery vs. Press Pub. Co.
104—Wilson vs. same.
148—Bauer vs. same. Preferred cause.
3066—Collins vs. Donnelly. General calendar.
1963—Deering vs. Schreyer.
2068—Verhaus vs. Citizens' Sav. Bank.
2084—Drytus vs. Seal.
853—Flor vs. Flor.
1341—Emerson Drug Co. vs. Hanson Granule.
814—Hallahan vs. Blake.
1907—Kallenbach vs. Hertz.
1187—Douglas vs. Street.
1575—Knebel vs. Knebel.

Reichert vs. Reichert.
24—Rinn vs. Hagemann.
25—Horowitz vs. Ibert.
26—Eagle Fire Co. vs. Fidelity & Dep. Co.
27—Barnes vs. Hughes.
28—Ivanovick vs. Burhorn.
29—Lilienthal vs. Felst.
30—Nelson vs. Crossman.
31—In re Empire State Bank.
32—Fox vs. Worrall.
33—Bouker vs. Bouker.
34—Gutwillig vs. Livingston.
35—Pask & Tilford vs. A. D. Kerr & Co.
36—In re Snyker.
43—Rea vs. Bloodgood.
39—Dunscomb vs. Poole
40—Smith vs. Fleming.
41—Harrison vs. Wilson.
42—Elsenbury vs. Picoutiello.
43—Smith vs. Flemming.
44—Aderno vs. Aciemo.
45—Mike vs. Mike.
46—Lewkowsky vs. Checkman.
47—In re Lazarus.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand, Clarke, and Nott for the People.

1—Charles L. Franklin.
2—Ignatius L. Gnatzer.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

10106—Sibell vs. Sanders.
8317—Schuyler vs. Tangeman.
9120—Moran vs. City of New York.
10629—McCann vs. No. British & Mercantile Ins. Co.
11305—Boehm vs. Simon.
11047—Pilkington vs. Maillie.
9080—Helios-Upton Co. vs. Thomas.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III, Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

Inquest. 2474—Met. Mach. Works vs. Am. Legion G. Co.
2304—Smith vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2113—Akin vs. Stockbridge.
2659—Elias vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2328—Bamberger vs. same.
1431—Heert vs. same.
2486—Becker vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2001—Karman vs. same.
10605—Union Nat. Bank of L. Penna. vs. Leary.
10667—Faulkner vs. Cornell.
10677—Cudliff vs. N. Y. Eve. Journal Pub. Co.
10676—Marino vs. Lehmaier.
2524½—Mullen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1912—Strummel vs. same.
1086—Tuff vs. same.
2722—Shields vs. same.
2445—Guliano vs. same.
2245—Koster vs. same.
2489—Rosoman vs. Hyman.
2490—Roseman vs. same.
2501¼—Agranoff vs. Greenberg.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3110.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI. and XII. for trial.

Inquest. 2260—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. vs. Nutz.
3327—Townsley vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
10550—Landau vs. City of New York.
2503—Levy vs. Hahlo.
2015—Hoops vs. McIntyre.
2837—Connor vs. Heck.
10678—Charlton vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
10767—Nowakowska vs. Cullen & Smith.
3063—Taylor vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3009—Crowe vs. Dunham Mfg. Co.
2719—Murphy vs. Sobel.
9434½—Yetter vs. Union Ry. Co.
2582—Cohen vs. Smith.
9139—Hunter vs. Hunter.
1987—Lynch vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2405—Schroeder vs. Young.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.: M. D. Newcomer, cloaks, suits, and waists; 452 Broadway.

Davenport Brothers, Chattanooga, Tenn.: R. B. Davenport, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Marshall, L. & Son, Baltimore, Md.: A. Whitehill, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Meyer, L. E. & Sons, St. Louis, Mo.: M. E. Greene, millinery; Hoffman House.

Barbaro, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.: A. Mollenhauer, decorations; 783 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Meebak Brothers, Dubuque, Iowa: F. H. Roshek, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.: B. A. Foote, cloaks, suits and waists; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.: C. G. Darnell, hosiery and underwear; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel; Y. Urweiler, embroideries; Hoffman House; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.

Cranston Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.: F. E. King, linings and silesias; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Bussill, domestics, dress goods, and linings; 453 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. A. Steese, fans; 104 Worth Street.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Calder, cloaks and suits; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Weil, Raphael, & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. J. Kennedy, cloaks and suits; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, infants' wear, white goods, and muslin underwear; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Bloch & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Stein, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Martin, linens and white goods; B. H. Stouffer, furnishing goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Col. Samuel B. Dick, Meadville; ex-Gov. C. J. Smith, Vermont; Frank Trumbull, President of the Colorado Southern Railway, Denver; Henry Watterson, Louisville; John Skelton Williams, Richmond.

HOLLAND—George Abercrombie, London; J. L. Houghtaling, Chicago; A. T. Truxton, Victoria, B. C., and wife.

IMPERIAL—A. I. Stone, Chicago; W. J. Morgan, Cleveland.

HOFFMAN—E. Blount Greene, London; A. M. Tillman, Nashville; L. F. Loree, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, Baltimore.

ENDICOTT—Baron A. G. d'Hautstein, Hamburg.

MANHATTAN—T. E. Baird, Toledo; T. Bradshaw, Toronto; Earl E. Kirk, Toledo; Lieut. Col. L. Cubitto, R. S. A., Spain.

MURRAY HILL—The Right Rev. Bishop Higgins, Rockhampton, Australia; H. T. Chandler, Cleveland.

ALBEMARLE—J. E. Hargreaves, London; Thomas McConnell, Pittsburg; Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. B. Kirkwood, Richmond; C. D. Andrews, London; Sir John M. Clark and Lady Clark, Edinburgh.

PLAZA—W. P. D. Briggs, Cleveland; H. C. Tener, Pittsburg; C. H. Corey, Washington.

NETHERLAND—M. Fairchite, London; H. S. Dean, London; Julius Garfinkle, Washington.

ASTOR—A. C. Bushcott, Cleveland; M. S. Woodward, Chicago.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. David D. Gaillard, Corps of Engineers, and Major Montgomery M. Macomb, Artillery Corps, will hold themselves in readiness to proceed, without unnecessary delay, to such station as may be determined upon in connection with their duties as officers of the general staff.

Major Robert J. C. Irvine, Ninth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Madison Barracks, N. Y., vice Capt. John M. Sigsworth, Ninth Infantry, relieved.

Capt. Charles R. Noyes, Ninth Infantry, will report to the examining board convened at Madison Barracks for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Major Frank U. Robinson, Second Cavalry, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Lakes, and will proceed to Manila for duty.

First Lieut. William E. Mould, Eighteenth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Wayne for duty with the First Infantry.

Major John B. Porter, Judge Advocate, will report to Washington and report to the Judge Advocate General for duty.

Capt. Elias Chandler, First Infantry, will report to Col. William S. McCaskey, President of examining board, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

The commanding officers of Fort Davis, Fort Egbert, Fort Gibbon, and Fort St. Michael, Alaska, are designated as acting Paymasters, and will perform duties as disbursing officers under instructions from the Paymaster General.

Navy.

Capts. E. D. Taussig, J. P. Merrell, and G. F. W. Wilde; Commanders R. H. Galt, J. R. Selfridge, and A. G. Berry, and Lieut. John Hart are ordered to Coasters Harbor Island, June 1, for a course of instruction at the Naval War College.

Lieut. C. F. Snow's sick leave is extended four months.

Lieut. M. E. Reed is detached from the Iowa and ordered home to wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Arrived—Monongahela at Newport, Fortune at San Diego, Arkansas at Commerce, Mo.; Raleigh at Villefranche. Sailed—Worden, from Annapolis for Norfolk, Nashville, from Boston for Key West.

The destroyer Hull was placed in commission yesterday at League Island.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Western depression has made some progress eastward during the last twenty-four hours and has apparently crossed the Rocky Mountains. The South Atlantic high has given way slightly, but still serves as a barrier against the eastward advance of Western storms.

The rain area of to-day has increased somewhat over that of Wednesday. Local rains fell in Kentucky, Southwestern Ohio, and Indiana, the Middle Mississippi, and the Missouri Valleys; also in the north plateau region and generally over the eastern slope north of Texas. Scattered showers also occurred in North Carolina and Eastern Georgia.

The temperature has again fallen in the plateau and Rocky Mountain regions and the upper lake region, and risen in the Middle Mississippi Valley.

The conditions are more favorable to-night for showers in the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region than they have been since the beginning of the drought. Rain is also probable Friday night or Saturday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. The temperature will fall in the eastern slope and Missouri Valley Friday and in the Mississippi Valley Saturday.

The winds along the Atlantic and Gulf Coast will be mostly light and variable; on the West Gulf Coast fresh southeast, and on the great lakes fresh south, increasing Saturday. Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have light and variable winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

New England, fair and warm Friday; Saturday, fair in east, showers in west portion; fresh southwest winds.

Eastern New York, fair Friday; Saturday showers; cooler on the coast; fresh south winds, becoming variable.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, fair Friday; showers Friday night or Saturday; light variable winds, becoming southeast.

Virginia, fair Friday; Saturday showers; light variable winds.

North and South Carolina, local rains Friday and Saturday; light southwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, fair Friday; Saturday showers and cooler; light to fresh southwest winds, becoming southeast.

New Jersey, fair Friday; Saturday, showers, cooler in the interior; fresh southwest winds, becoming southeast.

Western Pennsylvania, fair in east, showers in west portion Friday; Saturday, showers and cooler; variable winds, becoming fresh south.

Western New York, fair, warmer Friday; Saturday, showers; variable winds, becoming fresh southeast.

West Virginia, showers Friday and Saturday, cooler Saturday.

Minnesota, showers Friday, cooler in east portion; Saturday, showers in east, fair in west portion; fresh to brisk northeast winds on the lakes.

North Dakota, showers Friday; Saturday, fair, warmer.

South Dakota, showers Friday, cooler in east and central portions; Saturday, fair, warmer in west portion.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, winds south, becoming variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1902.	1903.	TIMES. 1903.
8 A. M.	53	72	75
9 A. M.	53	80	78
10 A. M.	57	75	80
12 M.	64	84	88
4 P. M.	64	83	86
7 P. M.	62	79	82
9 P. M.	57	74	77
12 P. M.	55	73	75

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	79½
Weather Bureau	78
Corresponding date 1902	55
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	62

The thermometer registered 72 degrees at 8 A. M. and 76 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 86 degrees at 2:40 P. M., and the minimum 69 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 54 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 41 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:39	Sun sets...7:15	Moon sets...2:02

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...3:11	Gov. Isl'd...3:20	H. Gate...5:16
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...3:52	Gov. Isl'd...4:08	H. Gate...6:04

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (FRIDAY,) MAY 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cedric, Liverpool	.....	2:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	9:00 A. M.	.....
	*10:30 A. M.	
San Marcos, Brunswick and Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MAY 23.

Alton, Brazil	1:30 P. M.	.....
Chattahoochee, Boston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool, via Queenstown	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:00 M.	
Finland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Flandria, Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Island, Denmark	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Merchant Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Prinsessrin Irene, Naples	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Saint Nicholas, Antwerp	.....	.....
Valencia, Kingston and Valencia	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Zeeland, Antwerp	9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 26.

Aurania, Liverpool	.....	3:00 P. M.
Citta di Napoli, Genoa	.....	.....
City of Memphis, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	.....	4:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Colon	.....	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27.

Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dia, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Lucia and Barbados	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull	.....	.....
Majestic, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	.....	10:00 A. M.
Ravenna, Naples and Genoa	.....	2:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	.....	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 P. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Thursday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M.)

‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 20 and up to May 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kaga Maru. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 23 and up to May 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails will be closed at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.)

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines usually addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MAY 22.

Arkansas, Stettin, May 2.
British Princess, Antwerp, May 9.
Cearense, Barbadoes, May 9.
City of Memphis, Savannah, May 20.
Evelyn, San Juan, May 15.
Germania, Naples, May 13.
Onon, Porto Rico, May 17.
Saratoga, Colon, May 15.

SATURDAY, MAY 23.

Bluecher, Hamburg, May 14.
Campania, Liverpool, May 16.
Celtic, Liverpool, May 15.
Citta di Palermo, Gibraltar, May 12.
Columbia, Glasgow, May 15.
Comanche, Jacksonville, May 20.
Pretoria, Bermuda, May 26.
Primula, Shields, May 9.

SUNDAY, MAY 24.

City of Birmingham, Savannah, May 22.
Dresden, Bremen, May 12.
El Norte, Galveston, May 19.
La Gascogne, Havre, May 14.

MONDAY, MAY 25.

Caracas, La Guayra, May 11.
City of Savannah, Savannah, May 23.
Liguria, Naples, May 13.
Minnehaha, London, May 16.
Thordis, Gibraltar, May 11.
Vaderland, Antwerp, May 16.

TUESDAY, MAY 26.

Excelsior, New Orleans, May 19.
Hohenzollern, Gibraltar, May 18.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, May 16.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, May 15.

Arrived.

SS Cherokee, Garvin, Azua, &c., May 12, with mdse., passengers, and mails to William P. Clyde & Co. at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS New York, (Dutch,) Butz, Rotterdam, May 9, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Aurania, (Br.,) Potter, Liverpool, May 12, and Queenstown, 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:36 A. M.

SS El Dia, Mason, New Orleans, with mdse. to the Southern Pacific Company.

SS Gera, (Ger.,) Dewes, Genoa, May 6, and Naples, 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 A. M.

SS African Prince, (Br.,) (new, 3,182 tons,) McFarlane, Newcastle, May 6, in ballast to the J. C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Laurentian, (Br.,) Stewart, Glasgow, May 9, Moville, 10th, and Halifax, N. S., 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Narragansett, (Br.,) (new, 5,775 tons,) Fayn, Greenock, May 6, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Carey, Bristol, May 3, and Swansea, 6th, with mdse. and passengers to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:10 A. M.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Sobralense, (Br.,) Evans, Maranham, &c., April 15, with mdse., passengers, and mails to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Old Dominion, Burton, Boston, with mdse. to the Joy Steamship Company.

SS Seminole, Staples, Boston, May 20, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co. Is bound to Charleston and Jacksonville.

Stsam yacht Surprise, Delaware Breakwater, &c.

SS El Rio, Parker, Galveston, May 16, with mdse. to the Southern Pacific Company. Anchored outside the Bar at 9:42 P. M.

SS Doriskrook, (Br.,) Pritchard, Cardenas, &c., May 8, with mdse. Passed in Sandy Hook at 9:20 P. M.

SS Dorisbrook, (Br.,) Pritchard, Cardenas, &c., May 8, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southwest, fresh breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Alaskan, for San Francisco, &c.
SS Pallanza, (Ger.,) for Havre, &c.
SS Avalon, (Nor.,) for Barbados.
SS Chenfuegos, (Cuban,) for Cienfuegos, &c.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Dorado, for Galveston.
SS La Lorraine, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS British Prince, (Br.,) for Macejo, Rio Janeiro, &c.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Health and Pleasure

during the hot summer can be had at moderate cost

IN THE MOUNTAINS

of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the New York, Ontario & Western Railway. Physicians heartily recommend this region as one of great natural beauty and absolute healthfulness. 2,000 feet above the sea, with Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. No Malaria or Mosquitoes and within three hours' ride from New York. Send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "SUMMER HOMES," of 200 pages. It gives list of over 900 Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c.

On May 29th and 30th Excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 425 Broadway, 1354 Broadway and Ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a summer home, and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning up to Monday, June 1.

IN NEW YORK: 141 165, 167, 425, 1354, 1570 Broadway; 3 Park Place; 257, 260 4th Av.; 245 Columbus Av.; 153 East 125th St.; 273 West 125th St.; 182 5th Av.; ticket offices Franklin and 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court-st.; 360 Fulton St.; 290 Broadway; Eagle Office.

J. C. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

NEW YORK.

Lake George.

NEW FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

Owned by Hudson Valley Railway Company. At the Gateway of the Adirondacks.

Most beautifully located Summer hotel in New York State. Furnished new throughout. Surpassing its old-time popularity. Doring's celebrated string and brass band. Open from June to October. Hourly trolley service to Saratoga.

W. W. BROWN, Mgr.,
15 years at Sagamore Hotel, Lake George, New York. Office—Marlborough Hotel. Mr. Brown will be at the Marlborough Wednesdays in May. Write for handsome illustrated folder.

Richfield Springs.

Messrs Earle and Son announce the opening of the Hotel Earlington, Richfield Springs, N.Y. Thursday June 25th & St James Saturday June 20th. New York Office Hotel Earlington 27th St. West near Broadway. BOOKLETS, TRAVELLERS' AND SCHEDULES, RATES &c. ON APPLICATION.

Adirondacks.

THE ADIRONDACKS

Hotel AMPERSAND And Cottages

LOWER SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Opens June 20th. Perfect Golf Links. Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. A. MOTT, Manager. N. Y. Office, Aeolian Building, 362 Fifth Av. (34th St.)

ADIRONDACKS.

WAWBEEK & COTTAGES

ON UPPER SARANAC LAKE.

GOLF, TENNIS, BOATING, MUSIC.
Pure Spring Water. Private tables for guests.

J. BEN HART, WAWBEEK, N. Y.

ADIRONDACK HOUSE,

Keene Valley, N. Y. E. M. Crawford, Prop.
Heart of Adirondacks, STEVENS HOUSE, Lake Placid, N. Y. Circulars. Special June Rates.

Thousand Islands.

THE MURRAY HILL HOTEL
1000 ISLANDS.

Coolest and best located hotel on the St. Lawrence River. No Malaria. No Asthma. No Hay Fever. No Mosquitos. No Flies. Cuisine the finest. Illustrated Booklet on application.

Charles F. Connor, Murray Hill Hotel, Murray Isle, N. Y.

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Windsor Lake House
In the Shawangunk M'tns,
Accommodates 200. Elevation 1,500 ft.
Grand Scenery. Healthiest Location.

All amusements. No malaria, no mosquitoes. Cool and best-equipped houses in the mountains. Personal inspection solicited. Illustrated booklet. PAUL NICHOLS, Greenfield, Ulster Co., N. Y.

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THE ELMER,
NOW OPEN,
CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

EDGEMERE HOTEL

EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.
OPENS JUNE 25TH.
ADVANCE ENGAGEMENTS NOW BEING MADE

For Booklets, Diagrams, &c., apply to THOS. C. WARD, Booking Agent,
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LESS THAN ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK CITY.

LONG BEACH HOTEL.

OPENS JUNE 27TH.
A. E. DICK, Proprietor.
Also proprietor of HOTEL GRENOBLE, 56th St. and 7th Av., N. Y. City, where advance engagements may be made.

Fort Lowry Hotel and Cottages, Bath Beach, L. I.,

Now open, 40 minutes from New York; 600 feet ocean front; first-class accommodation for 600. For terms and booklet apply Alfred Richardson, Proprietor.

ARVERNE BY THE SEA.

See Sunday's and Wednesday's New York Times.
Far Rockaway, Bayswater.—Private family owning cottage in elegant section overlooking bay, can accommodate a few desirable adults for Summer. Box N. 112 Times.

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THE GRAND HOTEL,
Catskill Mountains, N. Y.

"The Leading Hotel of the Catskill Mountains."

Every comfort and convenience of a city hotel of the highest grade in the heart of the Catskills. Golf links, tennis courts, swimming pool, &c. Superb scenery. Cuisine unexcelled.

Parlor cars direct from New York to hotel grounds in three and one-half hours.

H. H. EDER, Manager.

N. Y. Office, 249 5th Avenue.
Telephone 1008 Madison Sq.
OPENS JUNE TWENTY-FIFTH.

"THE WORLD-FAMED VIEW"

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

Opens June 27th. Altitude 2,250 feet.
Pure spring water. Forest preserve, 2,780 acres.

POWERFUL SEARCHLIGHT.

Its range is 12,000 square miles. A light that casts its rays into five States.
BOATING, GOLF, MUSIC. ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
NEW DINING ROOM.
Special rates to guests arriving before July 4.
CITY OFFICE, 25 UNION SQUARE, 1 TO 5 P. M.
CHAS. AND GEO. H. BEACH, Managers.
Catskill, New York.

SUNSET PARK INN. (Opens May 28.) FINEST IN CATSKILLS.
C. E. LELAND, Mgr. Grandest Views. N. Y. Office, Fred Scofield, Met. Bldg., 1 Mad. Av.

Cairo.

THE ROCKWOOD
CAIRO, N. Y.

Will gives its 6th annual Decoration Day Excursion. Round trip tickets, including 2 days' board at THE ROCKWOOD. Address H. S. DUNCAN, Proprietor, Cairo, N. Y. Or St. George Hotel, 12th St., N. Y. City. Telephone 1386—18. $5

Sullivan County.

Mount Pleasant House, Neversink, Sullivan Co., N. Y. Elevation 1,900 feet, southwest spurs of Catskill Mts. Summer home for city people among mountains, rivers, woodland. Two pianos, one organ. Village 10 minutes' walk. Price $7-$10. Circulars. W. V. DENMAN.

MAMAKATING INN, Sullivan Co., N. Y. 2000 feet elevation. Well-built hotel. Large rooms. All conveniences. Select mountain resort. Beautiful lake. 4000 acres. Cool, dry atmosphere. Excellent table. Bowling alley. Telephone. Casino. Boating. Livery. Two mails daily. References required. Address Mamakating Park, 23 W. 42d St., New York.

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Thoroughly renovated; steam heat, electric lights, baths; transients, $2, $2.50, $3; special weekly rates to July 1st.

PROSPECT HOUSE AND COTTAGES

White Lake, Sull. Co., N. Y. Amusement halls; 1½ miles lake shore; 50 acres forest.

Liberty.

HOTEL PINNEY, Liberty, N. Y. Opens May 1st. Rooms, with private baths; accommodates 200; all modern improvements; booklets and rates on application. E. EUGENE PINNEY.

LIBERTY HOUSE, LIBERTY, Sull. Co., N. Y.

Accommodates 100; first-class family and transient hotel; open entire season. Booklets of Times Bureau or U. S. Messiter, Prop.

White Lake.

THE KENMORE, Kauneonga, Sull. Co., N. Y., situated on picturesque White Lake. All modern and sanitary improvements; accommodates 100. Booklets E. M. VAN ORDEN, Prop.

MANSION HOUSE, White Lake, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—High elevation; overlooking lake; accommodates 125; open June 1st; sanitary improvements. Booklet. J. P. Kinne & Co.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

WAUMBEK AND COTTAGES

JEFFERSON, N. H.
OPENS EARLY IN JUNE.

In the White Mountains. A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

Information obtained and engagements made by addressing Mr. Murphy at the LAUREL HOUSE, Lakewood, N. J.

BETHLEHEM, New Hampshire, the Summer paradise for health, rest, and recreation. See Sunday's New York Times.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN,

Edgewood Park,
Greenwich (On-the-Sound) Conn.
Will Open Wed., May 27, for the Summer season.

A beautifully located Resort Hotel for select patronage. All rooms en suite with private baths and strictly modern conditions and furnishings. Careful service in all departments.

A new casino for indoor amusements; superior stable equipments and "auto" quarters; golf links; tennis courts; good music, and a multitude of well-kept walks and drives through picturesque country. Easy distance from popular Golf and Yacht Clubs.

FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.
At Lakewood, N. J., until May 15.

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LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE

Heart Green Mountains, fronting lake; delightful climate; fine drives, fishing, boating, bathing, outdoor sports; opens June 15th. H. J. Fisher, Lake Dunmore, Vermont.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

THE NEW KITTATINNY,

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

Last year the hotel was entirely remodelled, enlarged, and thoroughly modernised. Electric lights, hydraulic elevator, 1-3 mile of piazzas. Golf links, bathing, fishing. Rooms en suite with private baths. Illustrated booklet. 2½ hrs. from New York via D. L. & W. R. R. LEWIS T. BRYANT, Mgr. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT, Props. Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

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Pocono Mountain House, Mount Pocono, Penn.—Elevation 1,800; abundant attractions; superior cuisine. E. L. Hooker & Son.

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In Monroe County, Pa. Booklets and all information at Resort Bureau, 429 B'way, N. Y.

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CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL
Shi Boulevard and Lake Shore, Chicago.
A Summer Resort on the city's edge. Nearly 1000 feet of veranda over-looking Lake Mich. 450 outside rooms. 10 min. down town. Booklet free.

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NEW JERSEY.

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Located directly on the Ocean front; unobstructed view from all sides.

OPEN ALL YEAR.

One of the most luxuriously and thoroughly appointed hotels in America.

Hot and cold sea water, with shower attachments, etc., in all baths.

GOLF PRIVILEGES, AUTOMOBILE SERVICE. BOOKLET MAILED.
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Direct Ocean front. Atlantic City, N. J.
American and European plans. Open throughout the year.
Rooms with sea and fresh water baths. Music. Write direct to hotel for terms and booklet.
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Atlantic City, N. J. This well-known hotel remains open throughout the year. Golf, yachting, driving, riding, the ever famous boardwalk, &c. Illustrated Booklet. N. Y. office, 289 4th Av. 'Phone 1749—18th. Also 1364 Broadway.

HOTEL LENOX,

Ocean Av. and Boardwalk,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Unobstructed ocean view from all rooms. 100 rooms. 50 private baths. High class, European plan. White service throughout. Café attached.
C. GENET & SONS, Proprs.

HOTEL IROQUOIS.

South Carolina Av. and Beach. Capacity 400. Rooms singly and en suite, with bath. Elevator. Sun parlors heated. Table and service unsurpassed. Special May and June rates, $10 to $17.50 weekly. $2.50 and up day. Write for booklet.
W. F. SHAW.

THE GARDEN HOTEL

Open throughout the year.
American and European Plans.
The only hotel in Atlantic City employing white service throughout. Table unsurpassed.
W. I. PINCH, Prop. H. J. PEARSON, Mgr.

HOTEL COLUMBIA.

Directly on the Boardwalk.
Every room ocean view. Unexcelled in appointments. Elevator, etc. Reduced Spring rates. Booklet.
M. R. JOHNSTON.

THE LORAINE.—On the Beach, St. Charles Place. Fresh and sea water baths. Elevator. Special Spring rates.
SAML. WAGNER & SON.

ACME. Kentucky Av., near Beach; comfortable family house; modern improvements; terms reasonable. Mrs. O. W. Stoddard.

HOTEL STRAND.

Ocean front—Fireproof—Seawater baths.
FAIRBAIRN & WILLIAMS, Owners and Proprs.

Belmar.

Belmar, N. J. Opens Early in June.

HOTEL COLUMBIA

Direct Ocean Front.

Descriptive Booklet and diagram on application.
M. LINDSAY.

Asbury Park.

THE BURRINGTON.—Now open, under management of responsible hotel caterers. Full particulars by addressing R. J. Garner, Mgr., 317 7th Av., North Asbury Park, N. J.

THE DELORAINE. ASBURY PARK. No. 218 Fourth Avenue.

Ocean Grove.

THE PALISADES, Centrally located. Block from ocean. $1.00 per day up. Special June rates.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From New York pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken

K. Wm. II., May 26,	4 PM	Kronprins. July 7,	2 PM
Kronprinz, June 9,	3 PM	Kaiser...July 11,	10 AM
Kaiser...June 16,	10 AM	K. Wm. II., July 21,	1 PM
K. Wm. II., June 23,	2 PM	Kaiser, Aug. 4,	10 AM

THE NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II."
707 FEET—19,500 TONS—40,000 HORSE-POWER.
SAILS MAY 26, JUNE 30, AUG. 25.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Barbarossa, May 28,	11 AM	Frankfurt, June 30,	10 AM
Kurfuerst, June 4,	noon	Barbarossa, July 2,	11AM
Bremen...June 11,	11 AM	Kurfuerst, July 9,	10 AM
Luise...June 18,	10 AM	Bremen...July 16,	2 PM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

P. Irene...May 23,	2 PM	Lahn...June 27,	10 AM
Hohenzollern, June 6,	2 PM	P. Irene...July 4,	11 AM
Weimar, June 13,	10 AM	Hohenzollern, July 18,	11AM
K. Albert

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

Money easy, 2½@2½ per cent.

Many went home from Wall Street Wednesday fearing for Thursday an even worse market than they had experienced, and the rest of the regulars, perhaps a majority, hoped for the same thing. Both were disappointed. There accumulated overnight quite a budget of favorable happenings, no one of really first-class importance, but together affecting sentiment even more strongly than had Wednesday's accumulation of disquieting factors. Probably first in importance was the weaker tone of the dealings in the cotton market. Some called it a collapse. That ordinarily quiet Exchange has recently shown so little of its characteristic calm that fears for its sanity and solvency have almost been warranted. The demonstration that prices of cotton can go down—when bankers favor a decline—operated like a safety valve, or like the discovery that there is no corner upon the Stock Exchange. The Bank of England's reduction of its rate by one-half put London into an optimistic frame of mind, and it bought more Americans than for a twelvemonth. There were also some surviving local bulls, and discovering their company they took all offerings handsomely and wanted more. The labor situation had not been settled, iron was reduced again, there were announcements of more gold exports, and it would have been possible to put together almost as bad a budget as on Wednesday. But sentiment had altered, and conditions which had seemed so bad to so many were discovered not to be beyond hope. The day's dealings were, therefore, a clear reversal of the previous day. Business was strong throughout, and the closing was at the best. The advance was on a smaller volume of buying than Wednesday's decline. Despite the gloom, it remains a fact that it is easier to put them up than down, so far as the business necessary to be done for each movement gives any sign.

It might be said again that the leaders of the movement in either direction one day are the leaders in the reverse direction on the next day. But that would omit some interesting details. Delaware and Hudson was the strongest of the representative stocks, with an advance of 3½, but it was much less active than St. Paul, of which 63,000 shares were bought at an advance of 1. Atchison made a larger advance with smaller business. All the Eries were active and strong, 2 for the common being the smallest improvement for the family. The other coalers improved with Delaware and Hudson, and the Mexicans had their usual good market. The Steels only got up a fraction, but Rock Island and 'Frisco were not among the laggards. The entire list might be called in this way, for there were no declines of significance, two or three of an eighth only among the many active properties.

The Bank of England's statement showed improvement of the same character as its deterioration last week. That is to say, an addition to the reserve of only £402,000 sufficed to raise the percentage of reserve from 37 per cent. to 51 per cent. So great a change in the one item with so small a change in the other of course results from a reduction of "requirements," as we say, through repayment to the Bank of its large advances in promotion of the Transvaal loan. Borrowings were repaid so liberally that they are now £1,600,000 below May 21, while deposits are left £2,100,000 larger. London's outlook is accordingly so much improved that the reduction of only one-half of 1 per cent. is either extreme caution or perception of something not apparent here. It must be remembered that 4 per cent. is unusual. In all the years between 1851-1900 there were but 131 days per 1,000 at 4 per cent. Three per cent. or lower rules more than half the time. The Bank rate has remained unchanged longer than just now, yesterday's change having been the first for seven months. Entire years have passed without one change, but they were below, not above, the present 3½. If the Bank goes no lower now, possibly it is because it is looking ahead to the maturing of the payment of monthly installments creating an unusual demand about each fifteenth to the year's end. The reduction's effect in stimulating the demand for securities has already been mentioned. Its effect upon the rate of sterling was equally marked, and was assisted by the appearance of bills against security purchases, removing at once all apprehension of exports of gold to London, as there had seemed some possibility previously. Exports of gold to Paris are also impracticable at the moment, and the total likely to go to Argentina need give no anxiety by itself. This week's bank statement cannot be expected to be stimulating, but possibly thereafter the position may not require much consideration until the Autumn demand begins. The drain of cash from the banks this week is something more than apparent, but the loan account again is an enigma. The improvement in the exchange market, however, blunts the edge of the monetary situation as it seemed only a day or two ago.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1⅝	Kan. City So. pf.	⅞
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. Locomotive	¼	Manhattan	⅛
Am. Smelting	1¼	Met. Street Ry.	¼
Am. Smelting pf.	1⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅜
Am. Sugar	1⅞	Mo., K. & T.	1
Anaconda Copper	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¼
At., Top. & S. F.	1½	Missouri Pacific	1⅜
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	1⅜	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	1¾
Brklyn R. T.	1⅜	N. Y. Central	1½
Canada South.	1	N. Y., O. & W.	⅝
Canadian Pacific	1	Norf. & West	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	1⅝	North American	½
Chi. & Alton	⅝	Pacific Mail	1¼
Chi. Gt. West	⅞	Penn. R. R.	1⅜
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1⅜	People's Gas	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Phila. Co.	1
Chi. & N. W.	1¼	Reading	2½
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Rep. Steel	⅞
Col. Fuel & I.	1	Rock Island	1
Col. Southern	⅝	Rock Island pf.	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Rubber Goods	⅞
Col. So. 2d pf.	1¼	St. L. & S. F.	1⅜
Consol. Gas	2	St. L. S. W. pf.	¼
Corn Prod. pf.	1⅜	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Del. & Hudson	3½	Southern Pacific	⅜
Del., Lack. & W.	2	Southern Railway	1
Den. & R. G.	¼	Tenn. Coal & I.	2
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1	Texas & Pacific	⅜
Erie	2	Twin City	1¼
Erie 1st pf.	2⅝	Union Pacific	1
Erie 2d pf.	4	Union Pacific pf.	⅜
General Electric	2	U. S. Leather pf.	⅜
Illinois Central	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Int. Paper	1¼	U. S. Steel	⅛
Iowa Central	1	U. S. Steel pf.	⅛
Iowa Central pf.	½	Wabash pf.	1¼
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1¼	Western Union	1
Kan. City So.	⅞	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	2
		W. & L. E. 2d pf.	2

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Nash., C. & St. L.	4
Am. Grass Twine	1½	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Am. Steel Fds.	2¼	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
Am. Sugar pf.	¾	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2
Cent. of N. J.	4	Pere Marquette	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	⅝	P. C., C. & St. L. pf.	5
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	Pressed S. C. pf.	¼
Chi. Union Tract.	½	United Fruit	¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	½
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	U. S. Express	6¼
Corn Products	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Detroit South. pf.	3	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	2¼
Detroit Union Ry.	1½		
Int. Pump.	¼		
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Dul., S. S. & A. 5s	2	Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	4
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	1¼	Wabash deb. B.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Col. Fuel gen. 5s	1	Peo. & East. inc.	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1	St. L. S. W. 2d	1⅝
Nat. Starch 5s	3		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
May 21	748,018
To date this year	61,822,264
Corresponding date last year	77,645,446

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

May 21	$2,761,000
To date this year	$268,753,350
Corresponding date last year	$411,308,600

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

General Chemical Co., common stock.
Kings County Electric Light and Power Co.
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

FEATURES OF THE MARKET.

While undoubtedly there was renewed liquidation at the opening of the market session yesterday there is reason for the belief that the early low prices were made as much by professional selling as by sales of long stock, the object of the professionals being, in the vernacular, "to make the market look sick," and induce as much general selling as possible. However this be, the lowest prices were made in the first half hour of business, after which quotations rose almost steadily until the close of business, with actual buoyancy even developing in some parts of the list. The character of the late buying and selling suggested that the final advances were made at the expense of the large short interest in the market, and that strong buyers on the day previous, when prices were fairly crumbling away, were taking advantage of this covering demand to take profits. That despite these sales prices held so well gave much encouragement to the bulls.

There was a suspicion in some parts of the Street after the close of business that the sharp advances in the coal stocks—which were easily the features of the market—were the result of a clever manipulative move to market a line of these stocks and incidentally to hold the market steady and permit liquidation throughout the list. On the other hand, the fact that brokers sometimes acting for the Morgan interests were among the largest buyers of the Erie and Readings was by other people taken to indicate that the movement was more than a merely speculative one. The buyers laid much stress on the conference between the heads of the coal roads and the leaders of the Miners' Union, the talk being of "important developments." On the advance there was steady selling by interests who do not look with favor upon the reported intention of Attorney General Moody to institute proceedings to compel the coal roads to answer questions which they had refused to answer before the recent investigating committee. Some people argued from this that such action might foreshadow a Government suit against the so-called coal combination, much after the style of the Northern Securities suit.

It is violating no confidence to say that important banking interests in the Street, though prepared to step into the market at any time to prevent anything like panicky conditions, are nevertheless not in favor of any active speculation at this time—will, in fact, oppose it as they have done in recent weeks. This is not because they do not believe in the market, but solely for the reason that they are desirous that the work of "digesting" the many new securities in the market may not be interrupted, and, too, because it is desired that in the interval between now and the crop-moving period the banking position should be strengthened. Beyond this it is believed to be the part of conservatism to await final developments in the labor situation, and, as well, to get a more definite line on the crops. It is no secret that in some financial quarters the backwardness of the corn crop is not regarded as pleasing. This, it may be said, is a summary of the opinions of a half score of bankers who were canvassed yesterday.

Notwithstanding the strength and activity of the market, commission houses reported little increase in business, with the public almost wholly out of the market, so far as new market commitments are concerned. This is the most discouraging feature of the situation to the brokers and commission houses who, complaining that they are not "earning their salt," say that they see little possibility of any activity until the labor situation is cleared up and the Northern Securities case is finally out of the way. Per contra, strictly investment houses report an exceptionally good demand from investment sources both in the bond and in the stock department. One statement made to THE TIMES is to the effect that within the last week life insurance companies have purchased fully $5,000,000 worth of securities for investment purposes.

Atchison, which on the day previous had been the weakest active stock on the list, was yesterday one of the strongest, selling up 1⅝ points from the low and closing at the top price of the day. The principal demand came from shorts, who hastened to beat a retreat—this upon further positive denials that any new bond issue is contemplated at this time and on reports of large earnings. On the advance the heaviest selling came from the house which started the selling around 77½. This, it is understood, was long stock, though there is no confirmation of the report that the sales were for the account of a leading Director.

Many market operators kept one eye on stocks yesterday and the other on cotton, and regulated their stock market commitments accordingly. That is to say, so soon as cotton showed weakness they bought stocks, while so soon as cotton steadied they halted. When finally the bad break in the staple came they bought freely, the shorts being among the first thus to buy. The Street opinion is that the wild speculation in the cotton market was responsible more than anything else for the bad break in stocks. Hence any ending of that speculation is regarded as a bull argument on stocks.

The one-point rise in Canadian Pacific in the face of heavy selling for Canadian account is the more interesting in view of the fact that yesterday many people in the Street received copies of a circular letter quoting a "prominent banker" as saying that Canadian Pacific stock is selling "at an absurdly inflated price." According to this circular the stock "should not sell any higher than stocks like Northern Securities, Southern Railway preferred, or Atchison preferred."

One of the stories in the Street before the opening of the market, and given circulation to by a Wall Street bulletin, was that at the close of business on Wednesday a Standard Oil interest had taken over from a Stock Exchange house at private sale a block of 10,000 shares of St. Paul. The price was said to be 158. While the story may be true it can only be said that it was altogether lacking of confirmation yesterday. One facetious individual suggested that this may be the same 10,000 share block that was reported taken over by the same interests in the same manner at 160. St. Paul itself was heavy for the greater part of the day, closing for but a fractional gain. This and the fact that Union Pacific was also inclined to lag, were in some parts of the Street taken to signify that Standard Oil interests did not look with favor upon the attempt to advance prices.

London was again yesterday a large buyer of stocks in this market, taking according to various estimates anywhere from 75,000 to 100,000 shares, fairly well distributed through the international list. This brings London's purchases within little more than a week up to close on to 250,000 shares. The weakness of yesterday's exchange market was, it was said, partly due to offerings of bills against these purchases.

There is now general expectation that Saturday's bank statement will make a more favorable showing than had been expected earlier in the week—this, despite the large gold exports. It is believed that the heavy liquidation in the market will result in a considerable decrease in loans, and that this will tend to offset whatever unfavorable feature there may be in the cash item.

The Steel Trust stocks, especially the preferred, were heavy during the day. The announcement of the further cut of 25 cents a ton in pipe iron was not made until after the close of business.

The breaks of 6½ points in United States Express, of 5 in Pan Handle preferred, and of 4 in Nashville and Chattanooga resulted in each case from the transfer of a single 100 shares and were said to be without significance.

Investment buying was said to be mainly responsible for the advances in Central and Pennsylvania.

MR. SAGE'S VIEWS.

Russell Sage is not concerned because of the stock market's weakness this week, putting it down more to bear manipulation than to anything else. Said Mr. Sage to a NEW YORK TIMES representative:

"I do not share in the view that this is a 'liquidating market,' as some of the pessimists declare. Undoubtedly there has been not a little forced selling through the exhaustion of margins, and because of the cotton speculation, but I believe the professionals have been largely responsible for the declines.

"As for the future of the market, I look to see it incline to dullness for several weeks, after which I believe we will have a higher range of values because the country is wonderfully prosperous and earnings are good—and in the end it is earnings that count."

CORN PLANTING DELAYED.

Reports to Dun's Review from branch offices of R. G. Dun & Co. in the corn belt indicate that planting is from two to four weeks late. In most sections the ground is so dry that it is impossible to prepare it properly, and while no indications of the acreage can be given at this time it is generally reported that the usual acreage will be put in. The weather has been very bad—in the early Spring too cold and wet, and now too dry and hot. In Ohio the ground is baked and little seed has been planted. The acreage will probably be about the same as last year. In Indiana, planting is under way, but weather conditions are unfavorable. Even in the river bottoms where floods early in the season delayed work, rain is now needed to put the ground in proper condition for planting. In Illinois the acreage will exceed last year, but planting is greatly delayed. In Iowa and Missouri recent warm rains have benefited the ground, and conditions are now reported generally satisfactory. In Kansas the weather has been cold and wet, and much replanting has been necessary. In Kentucky and Tennessee the acreage is fully up to last year, and in some sections there is an increase, but the crop is very backward.

STRONG COPPER SITUATION.

Mr. John Stanton says, regarding copper: "I can detect no evidence of weakness in the copper situation. Producers and consumers are carrying little or no stocks, and there are still requests to hurry deliveries on former contracts.

"The Calumet and Hecla Company, on a recent special order, sold a small lot of copper at 15¾c. The consumptive demand to-day is enormous and shows no slackening tendencies.

"The only supplies of unsold copper on the market are some minor quantities of Baltic, Trimountain, Champion, and Isle Royale copper, toward which an unwarranted trade prejudice exists.

"The tensile strength of arsenical copper is greater than that of any other grade. If the ordinary grades of copper wire can be twisted back and forth thirty times without breaking, the tensile strength is declared to be up to the standard. South Range copper wire can be twisted in this manner sixty times without breaking, and while its conductivity is only 65 per cent. against 95 per cent. for the best grades of lake, there is an increasing demand for it which means an improving market price."—Dow, Jones & Co.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Baltimore dispatches, the United States Cotton Duck Corporation has made an advance in the price of all finished products, on account of the high price of cotton.

Incorporation in Minnesota of the Rainy Lake Company, capital $5,000,000, to deal in timber land and timber products, with headquarters at Duluth.

Capital stock of the Mexican Trust Company reduced from $2,500,000 to $1,000,000.

Elizabeth (N. J.) advices that the Loomis-Pettibone Gas Machinery Company of New York will build a factory there on the site of the old Linden race track, designed to employ 10,000 men.

An Alabama company, with $400,000 capital, it is said will build cotton oil and fertilizer mills and ginneries in San Juan, Porto Rico.

Incorporation in Missouri of the St. Louis and St. Paul Railroad, capital $1,000,000, to build a railroad 100 miles in length, starting at the north line of Scotland County and running in a southerly direction to Mexico, in Audrian County, Miss.

Application made by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company to the New York Stock Exchange to have listed $3,197,000 additional consolidated first mortgage and collateral trust 5 per cent. bonds of 1934.

Statement from Chicago that a new corporation capitalized at $500,000 will be formed under New Jersey laws to control about fifty elevators, principally at Toledo, South Bend, Buffalo, Chicago, and on the line of the "Clover Leaf" in Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa.

Charter granted in Missouri to the St. Joseph, Parkville and Kansas City Railway, capital $5,000,000, to build an electric road from St. Joseph, Mo., to Kansas City.

Chicago advices that the Directors of the Chicago Telephone Company have voted to issue $2,000,000 additional stock, which will raise the total outstanding stock to nearly $15,000,000 on the full amount authorized.

Denial from Chicago that the Allis-Chalmers Company is considering the removal of that plant from that city.

Cleveland and Sharon Traction of Ohio, it is stated, has executed a mortgage to the Eastern Trust Company to secure an issue of $2,000,000 twenty-five-year 5 per cent. gold bonds.

Sales on the Stock Exchange of 16 shares of Bank of Commerce stock at 350.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 2½@2½ per cent.; with the last loan at 2½ per cent. The majority of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent. for four and five months, 4½ per cent. for six months, and 5 per cent. for eight months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $235,558,124; balances, $7,014,248; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,432,963.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; short bills, 3⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange was a shade easier. Nominal rates were $4.85¼ for sixty days and $4.88¼ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¼; demand, $4.8810; cables, $4.88⅝. Commercial bills were $4.84¼@$4.85¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94⅞@94 15-16 and 95 7-16@95½; guilders, 40 1-16@40¾ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par and 5c premium. Chicago—40c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. St. Louis—35c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c premium; over counter, 50c premium. Pittsburg—25@35c premium. Louisville—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, May 22.—In its City article to-day The Times says the action of the Bank of England in reducing its rate from 4 to 3½ per cent. is received with qualified satisfaction even by those who have been urging the reduction for months past. Yesterday the market was obliged to renew nearly the whole of the large amount due to the Bank. Discount rates fell slightly.

The Bank of England returns shows that the reserve is £402,000 stronger at £25,181,000. Its proportion to current liabilities has risen 14 per cent. to 51⅝ per cent.

The Bank of England yesterday bought £20,000 bar gold and reported the withdrawal of 100,000 sovereigns for South America.

The Stock Exchange was distinctly cheered by the reduction of the Bank rate. Consols rose ¼, to 91⅞, for cash and 92 for the account. Transvaal 3s rose 1-16, to 1 7-16 premium. Home rails advanced sharply all round.

American rails show a heavy fall on the balance owing to Wednesday's Wall Street decline. Canadians were sympathetically affected.

Foreigns were dull and very quiet, the Continental centres being closed. The general mining market was very quiet. In South Africans there was a further general recovery.

Bar silver was less inquired for and fell ⅛d. per ounce, to 25 1-16d. spot and 1-16d., to 24 9-16d., forward, closing dull.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, May 21.—Money was scarce in the market to-day. Discounts were steady. Continental bill-buying prevents the hardening of rates.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet, but prices were steady, the reduction to-day in the Bank of England's rate of discount inducing a slight improvement. At the close the market was firm. Americans opened weak on New York selling, but subsequently rallied on local support. Atchison, Erie, and Norfolk and Western were the features. The stocks closed with a better tone. Foreigns were irregular. South Americans and Rio Tintos were easier. Kafirs improved owing to the decision of the big houses to support the market and prevent bear selling.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 91⅞; consols for account, 92; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 76⅝; Atchison preferred, 97½; Baltimore and Ohio, 90; Canadian Pacific, 131¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 41⅞; Chicago Great Western, 21¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 157⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 34⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 87⅝; Erie, 34⅜; Erie first preferred, 68½; Erie second preferred, 55; Illinois Central, 139¼; Louisville and Nashville, 117; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 25⅛; New York Central, 129; Norfolk and Western, 70⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Ontario and Western, 25½; Pennsylvania, 135; Rand Mines, 10⅛; Reading, 25¼; Reading first preferred, 42; Reading second preferred, 34½; Southern Railway, 28⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 93⅛; Southern Pacific, 51⅜; Union Pacific, 85⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 93; United States Steel, 32⅝; United States Steel preferred, 83⅜; Wabash, 26⅞; Wabash preferred, 46.

Bar silver steady at 25 1-16d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅛@3⅜ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅛@3¼ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.27½; Madrid, 36.20; Lisbon, 23.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

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The Directors of the Bank of England at their weekly meeting to-day reduced the bank's rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent. The reduction is attributed partially to offers of American gold and to gold shipments from New York to Paris.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—The spirited rally in United Gas Improvement in the last half hour put an entirely different complexion on to-day's local market and influenced a general recovery in prices and imparted a tone of strength to the final dealings. The earlier movements of the market were rather uncertain, yet it seemed to show a fairly good undertone and better power of resistance than has been seen for some weeks.

The bears tested different stocks in the morning, but met with so little encouragement that when the rise in United Gas Improvement started they made haste to seek safety in covering outstanding lines.

In most cases the recovery was fractional, but Lehigh Valley was advanced from 38⅝ to 40¼. Philadelphia Company from 41½ to 42⅝. United Gas from 89¾ to 91⅝, and its allotments from 39 to 40⅝. Prices were near top when the market closed. Total sales, 45,158 shares and $89,300 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Railways Co.	47½	47½	47½
180	American Cement	7 15-16	7⅞	7⅞
875	Cambria Steel	23¼	23¼	23¼
1,450	Con. Tr. Lks Superior	7	6 9-16	7
735	Con. Lake Superior pf.	29½	28⅝	29½
625	Elec. Co. of America	8⅝	8 13-16	8⅝
900	Erie	34⅜	33¾	34⅜
120	Hum. Broad Top pf.	55½	55½	55½
81	Indianapolis Street Ry.	32¼	32¼	32¼
13	Ins. Co. of North Am.	25	25	25
3,145	Lehigh Valley	40¼	38¼	40¼
6	Lehigh Navigation	68	68	68
2,146	Marsden Co.	3¼	3	3¼
500	National Asphalt Co. pf.	9-10	⅞	⅞
100	Pacific Mail	28½	28¼	28¼
1,071	Pennsylvania R. R.	63 7-16	62¾	63¼
115	Philadelphia Traction	97	97	97
1,210	Philadelphia Electric	6 11-16	6½	6 11-16
3,480	Philadelphia Co.	42⅜	41¾	42½
5	Phila. Rapid Transit	11	11	11
8,080	Reading	25 7-16	24 5-16	25⅜
100	Reading 2d pf.	34	34	34
240	Southern Pacific	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
300	Southern R. R.	28	27½	28
1,735	United Gas Imp. Co.	91⅜	89¾	91½
3,384	Un. Gas Imp. Co. allots.	40⅝	39	40⅝
1,212	Union Traction	45½	45¼	45½
3,985	United States Steel	33⅜	31¾	32⅝
5	Un. Trac. Pitts. pf.	51½	51½	51½
100	Un. Rys. of S. F. pf.	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 21.—The local money market remains unchanged. Offerings are liberal, but the demand shows no improvement. Call loans, 3@3½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4½@5 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2@2½ per cent.; New York funds, par and 5 cents premium. Clearings, $20,860,720; balances, $1,217,317. The foreign exchange market is steady.

The stock market was active to-day. The Dominion securities were irregular all day. Coal varied from 87 to 92, and Iron and Steel from 13 to 17. From highest of last year to the low figures to-day, Coal has fallen 59½ and Iron 66⅔; 44¾ and 49½ points respectively have been lost this year. Thousands of shares of Amalgamated were traded in to-day and United States Mining and Utah were active and firm. The shorts in Copper Range have apparently covered. United Copper was weak. United Fruit and Telephone were rather heavy.

At 2:30 it was announced on the Street that F. M. Tucker & Co., a well-known house with a seat in the Stock Exchange, had assigned. The failure had little effect on the stock market. Tucker has had large dealings in cotton.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
635	Atchison	76	74⅝	76
90	Atchison pf.	96¾	96¼	96¾
120	Boston Elevated	145¾	145¼	145¾
3	Boston & Albany	255	255	255
25	Boston & Maine	174	174	174
10	C. J. R. & S. Y.	150	150	150
10	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	118	118	118
20	Fitchburg	140	140	140
300	Massachusetts Electric	29½	25¾	29
60	Mass. Electric pf.	86	86	86
42	N. Y., N. H. & H.	189½	188¼	189¾
5,536	N. Y., N. H. & H. rts.	1 11-32	1	1 1-32
17	Old Colony	204	204	204
60	Père Marquette	89	87	87
558	Union Pacific	88	86¼	88
98	West End	91¾	91¼	91¾
46	West End pf.	112¾	112¾	112¾

TELEPHONES.

315	American	155	154	154
40	Mexican	2	2	2
30	Western	18¾	18¾	18¾
26	Western pf.	96	95	96

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chemical	18¼	18¼	18¼
5	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	77¾	77¾	77¾
50	Am. Pneumatic Service	5	5	5
738	Am. Sugar	124	122¾	124
138	Am. Sugar pf.	121	120¾	121
300	Am. Woolen	12¾	12¾	12¾
10	Am. Woolen pf.	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
5,500	Dom. Iron & Steel	18	18	17¾
141	Edison	271	270	270
45	General Electric	186	185	185
510	Massachusetts Gas	42¾	42¼	42¼
404	Mass. Gas pf.	*82	81¾	82
35	Pullman	212	212	212
100	Swift & Co.	111	111	111
740	United Fruit	104	102	104
4	United Shoe Machine	47½	47½	47¾
25	United Shoe Machine pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾
10	U. S. Leather	13	13	13
2,067	U. S. Steel	32¾	31¾	32⅝
418	U. S. Steel pf.	82¾	81¾	82

MINING.

155	Adventure	7	7	7
120	Allouez	6½	6¼	6½
180	Arcadian	3 1-16	3	3
50	Atlantic	10½	10	10½
150	Bingham	25½	25¼	25½
1,340	Centennial	23¾	22¾	22¾
25	Central Oil	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Consolidated Mercur	1¾	1¾	1¾
3,930	Copper Range	69	66	66¾
70	Daly West	45½	45	45
1,350	Dominion Coal	92	86½	91
300	Elm River	3¾	3¼	3¾
600	Granby	4 15-16	4¾	4 15-16
705	Isle Royale	9	8	8¼
200	Mayflower	1¾	1¾	1¾
330	Michigan	7	6¼	7
1,297	Mohawk	48¼	47	48½
1,430	Montreal & Boston	1¾	1½	1½
1,020	Old Dominion	17¾	17	17¾
470	Osceola	65½	64¼	64½
165	Parrot	26½	25¾	26
124	Quincy	105	103	105
100	Rhode Island	3	2¾	2¾
575	Shannon	13½	13	13⅜
25	Trimountain	90	89	90
400	Trinity	8	7¾	7¾
200	United Copper	18	17	18
600	U. S. Coal & Oil	13	12⅜	13⅜
2,610	United States	23	22⅜	22⅜
2,936	Utah	30¾	30	30½
205	Victoria	5	4¾	4¾
435	Winona	11	10¼	11
258	Wolverine	71	71	71
135	Wyandotte	2	1⅞	2

British Columbia, 4 bid, 5½ asked.
*Extra dividend. †Extra rights.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Local issues hold fairly well in to-day's market. There was liquidation in Can stocks, particularly the common, the price of which was forced to 5. Some 1,500 shares came out before noon, but the price by that time had shown a fair support and a rally. About 1,000 shares of the preferred was sold early and the price broke to 43⅝. From that point it advanced over a point. Biscuit shares were steady in spite of adverse strike influences. West Chicago was easy.

New York exchange was quoted at 40 cents premium before and 50 cents premium after clearings to-day. Time and call loans, 5@6 per cent.

Complete stock transactions are as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,610	American Can	⅝	5	⅝
1,155	American Can pf.	44⅜	43⅜	44½
75	American Shipbuilding	45	45	45
25	Chicago City Ry.	204	204	204
25	Chicago Telephone	145	145	145
100	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	70	70	70
5	Chicago Edison	155	155	155
65	Diamond Match	135½	135	135
200	Lake St. Elevated	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
150	Met. Elevated pf.	70	70	70
140	N. Chicago St. R. R. Co.	121	121	121
410	National Biscuit	42	41¾	42
329	National Biscuit pf.	102	101⅝	102⅛
5	National Carbon pf.	97	97	97
5	Quaker Oats pf.	89½	89½	89½
204	Swift & Co.	111¼	111¼	111¼
100	United Box board	3	3	3
45	United Box board pf.	23	22	22
30	West Chicago	65	64	64

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The Directors of the Bank of England at their weekly meeting to-day reduced the bank's rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent. The reduction is attributed partially to offers of American gold and to gold shipments from New York to Paris.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, May 21, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High'st	Low'st	Last.	Net Change.
63¼	63¾	81,945	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	62¾	63½	61	63½	+1½
37¾	38	1,350	Am. Car & F. Co.	38	38	37¾	38	+¼
89¾	90½	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	89	90	89	90	+1¼
35¾	36¼	500	Am. Cotton Oil	35¼	36	35¼	35¾	+¼
14	14¼	100	*Am. Grass Twine	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	−1½
10	10¼	100	*Am. Ice Co.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	−¾
34¾	35¼	100	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	33	35	33	35	...
14	14½	70	*Am. Linseed Co.	14½	14¾	14½	14½	...
24	24¼	1,100	*Am. Locomo. Co.	23½	24	23¾	24	+¾
92	93	300	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	92	93	91¾	92	...
3	4½	300	*Am. Malting Co.	3	3	3	3	−⅝
19¾	20	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	18¾	19¾	18¾	18½	...
2	3	2,300	*Am. S. & R. Co.	2	2	2	2	+¼
94¾	95¼	1,200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	94	95	94	95	+1¼
12	14	116	Am. Steel Founds.	12	12	12	12	−2½
123¾	124¼	7,320	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	122¾	124¾	122¾	124	+1¼
120	121¼	300	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	121	121	120¾	120¾	−¾
154	156	15	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	152	152	152	152	...
12	13	100	*Am. Woolen Co.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	−¾
99	100¾	500	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	98¾	100	98¾	100	+1¾
76	76¼	56,310	Atch., Top. & S. F.	74¼	76¼	74¾	76¼	+1½
95¾	96	1,800	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	93	96	93	96	+1¾
80½	80¾	28,110	Baltimore & Ohio	80	80¾	79¾	80¾	+1¾
91	92	110	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	92	92	92	92	...
93¾	94	9,735	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	93¾	94	93¼	93¾	−¼
110	111¼	100	Brunswick City	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	−¾
70¼	71¾	300	Canada Southern	69¾	69¾	69¾	69½	+¼
129¾	130	24,180	Canadian Pacific	129¾	130	127¾	130	+1
170	174	200	Central R. R. of N. J.	171	171	171	171	−1
41¾	41¾	3,210	Chesapeake & Ohio	40¾	41¾	40	41¾	+1¾
29¾	30	1,600	Chicago & Alton	28¾	29¾	27¾	29¾	+¾
68	69¾	300	Chicago & Alton pf.	68	69	68	68	−¾
21	21¾	4,020	Chicago Great West.	20¾	21¾	20¾	21¾	+¾
78	78¼	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	78	78¼	78	78¼	+¼
35½	36	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	34	35¾	34	35¾	+1¾
154¾	154¾	63,420	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	154½	154¾	153¾	154¾	+¾
176	180	161	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	178¾	179¼	179¼	179¾	+¾
171¾	175¾	154	Chicago & Northw.	173	177	173	177	+1¾
15	15¾	1,580	Chicago Term. Trans.	15	15¾	15	15¾	+½
24¾	25¾	4,700	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	23¾	25¾	23¾	25¾	...
...	...	100	Chicago Union Trac.	4	4	4	4	−¼
...	...	100	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	33	33	33	33	...
87½	90	400	C., C., C. & St. L.	85	89	87¼	87¾	−¾
67½	68¼	3,715	Colorado Fuel & Iron	65¾	68	65¾	68	+1¾
21	21¾	1,150	Colorado & Southern	20¾	21¾	20¾	21¾	+¾
63	63¾	500	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	62¾	63¾	62¾	63	+¼
31½	32	2,100	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	30¾	31¾	30½	31¾	+1¼
17¾	17¾	500	Col. & H. C. & I.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	...
203¾	204	2,020	Consolidated Gas	201¼	205	201¼	204	+3
111	112	300	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	110½	110½	110	110	...
30	30¼	1,231	Corn Products Co.	30	30¾	30	30¾	+¼
89	89¾	1,197	Corn Products Co. pf.	89	90	89	90	+¾
173¾	174¼	5,000	Delaware & Hudson	170¾	174	170¾	173¾	+1¾
251½	252¾	209	Del., Lack. & Western	252	252	252	252	+2
33	34	400	Denver & R. G.	33¼	33½	33¼	33½	...
85¾	86	310	Denver & R. G. pf.	85	85¾	85	85¾	+½
9	...	100	Denver & Southew.	10	10	10	10	...
14	14¾	100	Detroit Southern	13¾	14	13¾	14	...
25	26	200	Detroit Southern pf.	27	27	27	27	−1½
77	78¾	475	Detroit United Ry.	75	76	75	76	−1½
27	28¼	235	*Distillers Securities	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¼	−¾
10¾	11¼	150	*Dul., S. S. & At.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	−¾
18	19	400	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	17¾	18	17¾	18	−¾
32	32¾	32,630	Erie	31¾	33¼	31¾	33¼	+1
64¾	65¼	9,150	Erie 1st pf.	63¾	66¾	63¾	66¾	+2¾
57	57½	6,680	Erie 2d pf.	53¾	57	53¾	57	+3
63	63¼	700	Evans. & T. H.	62	63¾	62	63	...
183¼	190	1,000	General Electric	183	185	182¾	185	+½
94	97	100	Hocking Valley pf.	93½	93¾	93½	93¾	−¾
130¾	130¾	2,180	Illinois Central	129¾	130¾	129¾	130¾	...
17	17¼	1,100	International Paper	16	16	16	16	+1¼
40	40¼	400	*Internat. Power Co.	40	40	40	40	...
41	42	100	Internat. Steam Pump.	42	42	42	42	−1¾
31½	32	800	Iowa Central	30	31¾	30	31¾	+1
54½	55	400	Iowa Central pf.	53¾	54¾	53¾	54½	+½
77¾	78	200	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	78	78	78	78	+1¾
28¾	29¾	1,000	Kansas City South.	27¾	29¾	27¾	29¾	+1¾
49¾	50	200	Kansas City South. pf.	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¾	+¾
114¾	115	3,900	Louisville & Nashville	114¾	115	113¾	114¾	−¾
138¾	138¾	7,160	Manhattan Elevated	138	138¾	137¾	138¾	+¾
92	92¾	1,100	*Met. Securities	91	92¾	91	92	...
130¼	130¾	2,700	*Met. Street Railway	130	130¾	129¼	130¾	+1¼
28¾	29	4,300	Mexican Central	28¾	29¼	28¾	29	+¼
121	122	100	Michigan Central	120	120	120	120	...
85	89	160	Minn. & St. Louis	90	90	90	90	...
60	61	3,775	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	58	60	56	60	+2
120	122	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	118	118	118	118	−1
24½	25	1,100	Mo, Kan. & Texas.	24¼	25	24¼	25	...
54¾	54¾	2,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	53¾	54¾	53¾	54¾	+1¾
105¾	106¼	23,100	Missouri Pacific	107¾	109	107¼	108¾	+1¾
103½	107	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	104	104	104	104	−1
18¾	19	670	*National Lead Co.	19	19¼	18¾	18¾	−½
87	87½	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	87¾	87¾	87¼	87½	−½
31	31¾	200	National Enameling	31	31	31	31	−½
22	23	2,900	Nat. R. R. of Mexico	21¾	22¾	21¼	22¾	+¾
45¼	45¾	2,800	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	45¼	45¾	45¼	45¾	+1¼
47	50	200	New Central Coal	47	47	47	47	...
157	163	125	*New York Air Brake	160	160	160	160	+½
125¼	126¾	8,917	New York Central	125¼	126¾	124¾	126¾	+1½
30	31	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	30	30	30	30	−1
187½	189	410	N. Y., N. H. & H.	189	189	189	189	...
...	...	1,515	N. Y., N. H. & H. rts.	1	1	1	1	...
27	27¾	7,350	N. Y., Ont. & Western	27	28	27	27¾	+¾
69¾	70	4,300	Norfolk & Western	68¾	69¾	68¼	69¾	+1¾
92	93	600	North American	92	93	92	92½	+¼
58	60	25	Pacific Coast	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	...
64	70	160	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	65	65	65	65	−3
23¼	23¾	200	Pacific Mail	23	23¾	23	23¾	+¼
127¼	127¾	41,800	Pennsylvania	126¾	127¾	125¾	127¼	+1¾
2¾	2¾	11,500	Pennsylvania rts.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	...
169¾	169¾	1,560	People's Gas, Chicago	100	100	99¼	100	+¼
28	31	106	Peoria & Eastern	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+¾
87¼	89½	300	Pere Marquette	88¾	89¾	87¾	87¾	−¾
85	85½	200	Philadelphia Co	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	+¾
73	79	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	75	75	75	75	−3
100	103	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	100	100	100	−5
57¼	57½	800	Pressed Steel Car	57	57¾	57	57¾	−½
89½	90¾	230	Pressed Steel Car pf.	90	90	89¼	89¾	+½
211	213	500	Pullman Company	211	212	211	212	...
91	91	200	R. R. Sec., Ill. C., st.cts.	88½	90¼	88½	90¼	+½
39	41	700	*Ry. Steel Spring	39	39	39	39	−1
87	87½	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	87	87	87	87	...
50¾	50¾	43,070	Reading	48½	50¾	48¾	50¾	+2¾
69	70¼	100	Reading 2d pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	...
16¾	17	2,130	*Rep. Iron & Steel	16	16¾	16	16¾	+½
77	77½	600	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	75¾	76¾	75¾	76¾	+¾
40¾	40¾	33,400	Rock Island Co.	39¾	40¾	39¾	40¾	+¾
73¾	74	225	Rock Island Co. pf.	73¼	74	73¼	74	+1¼
24	25	2,200	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	23¾	24¾	23¾	24¾	...
75	77	200	St. L. & San Fran.	75	75	75	75	+1¾
67	67½	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	65¾	66¾	65¾	66¼	...
21¼	22	2,000	St. Louis Southw.	20¾	21¾	20¾	21¾	+¾
48	49¼	1,400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	48	49¾	48	49¾	+¾
52¼	54	1,400	Sloss-Sheffield S. Co.	52¼	53	52	53	+¼
51¼	51¾	36,100	Southern Pacific	50¾	51¾	50¾	51¾	+¾
28¾	28¾	7,800	Southern Ry., ext.	27¾	28¾	27¾	28¾	+¾
91	91¼	1,100	South. Ry. pf., ext.	91	91¼	91	91¼	+¼
57¼	58	5,700	Tennessee Coal & Iron	55¾	57½	55¾	57½	+2
32	32¾	5,700	Texas & Pacific	31¾	32¾	31	32¾	...
24¾	25¾	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	22¾	25	21¾	25	+2¾
40¾	40¾	1,500	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	41	41	40¾	40¾	...
106	106¼	5,415	Twin City R. T.	105¾	106¼	103	106¼	+1¼
87¼	88	45,525	Union Pacific	86½	88	86¼	87¾	+¾
90	90¼	100	Union Pacific pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+¼
101	104½	600	United Fruit Co.	102	102	102	103	−2
17	18½	100	United Rys. Invest.	17½	17½	17½	17½	...
53	54	100	United Rys. Invest. pf.	53½	54	53½	54	−1
117	123	100	U. S. Express	118½	118½	118½	118½	−6
13	13¼	4,400	*U. S. Leather	12¾	13	12¾	13	+¼
94¾	95	1,750	*U. S. Leather pf.	94¾	94¾	94	94¾	+¾
19	19½	1,700	U. S. Realty & Con.	19	19½	18¼	19½	...
64½	65	100	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	65	65	65	65	...
14¾	15	900	U. S. Rubber	14¾	15	14¾	14¾	−¾
51	52	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	52	52	52	52	+½
33	33¾	34,795	U. S. Steel	32¾	33	31¾	33	+1¾
82¾	82½	16,820	U. S. Steel pf	82¼	82¾	81½	82¼	+¾
58¾	59	1,220	Va.-Caro. Chemical	58½	59¾	58	59	−1
120¼	123	175	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	−2¼
...	...	100	Wheeling & L. E.	28	28	28	28	−¼
26¾	26¾	900	Wabash	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾	+¼
46¾	46¾	10,225	Wabash pf.	45¾	46¾	45¾	46¾	+1¼
84	84¾	755	Western Union Tel.	83¾	84½	83½	84½	+1
22¾	22½	400	Wheel. & L. E.	21	22	21	22	...
58½	60	410	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	57½	60	57½	60	+2
33	35	400	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	32	34¼	32	34	+1
22¼	23¼	1,250	Wisconsin Central	21¾	23¼	21¾	22¼	+½
44	44½	2,200	Wisconsin Central pf.	43¾	44	43	44	+1

Sales.... |748,018| *Unlisted. †From last previous sale.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Thursday, May 21, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,000	Amal Copper	63¾	63¾	63¼	63¼
20	Am. Car & Fdy.	38	38	38	38
20	American Ice	8	8	8	8
200	Am. Locomotive	23¾	24	23¾	24
50	Am. Smelting	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
9,100	Am. Sugar	122¾	124¾	122¾	124¾
14,650	A., T. & S. F.	75	76	74¾	75¾
30	A., T. & S. F. pf.	95¾	96	95¾	96
11,800	Balt. & Ohio	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¾
4,000	Brook. Rap. Tr.	64¾	65¾	62¾	64¾
1,480	Can. Pacific	129¾	129¾	127¾	129¾
800	Ches. & Ohio	40¾	41	40¾	41
200	Chi. Gt. West.	20¾	21	20	21
28,636	C., M. & St. P.	154¾	154¾	153¾	154¾
20	Chi. Union Trac.	4	4	4	4
50	Chi. Fuel & I.	65¾	67¾	66	67¼
50	Col. Southern	31¾	32¾	31¾	32¾
4,150	Erie	32¾	34	32¾	34
30	Erie 1st pf.	66	67	66	67
20	Erie 2d pf.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
50	Ill. Central	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾
100	Louis. & Nash.	114¾	115	115	115
630	Manhattan	138¾	138¾	137¾	138¾
110	Met. Street	130¾	130¾	129¾	130¾
310	Mo., K. & T.	25	25¾	24	25¾
100	Mo., K. & T. pf.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
8,200	Mo. Pacific	107¾	108¾	107¼	108¾
90	Nat. R.R. of Mex.	21¾	22¾	21¾	22¾
100	Nat. of Mex. pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
870	N. Y. Central	125¾	126¾	124¾	126¾
200	N. Y., Ont. & W.	27	27	26¾	27¼
60	Nort. & West.	65¾	66¾	65¾	66¾
3,920	Pennsylvania	126¾	127¾	125¾	127¾
30	Penn. rights	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
150	People's Gas	99¾	100¾	99¾	100¼
50	Pres'd Steel Car	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
12,030	Reading	49¾	50¾	48¾	50¾
40	Rep. Steel	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
2,300	Rock Island	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
50	Rock Island pf.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
3,400	Southern Pac.	50¾	51¾	50¾	51¾
400	Southern Ry.	27¾	28¾	27¾	28¾
1,550	Tenn. Coal & I.	55¾	57¾	55¾	57¾
3,070	Texas Pacific	31¾	32¾	31¾	32¾
10	T. St. L. & W.	22	22	22	22
12,600	Union Pacific	87	88	86¾	87¾
780	U. S. Leather	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼
30	U. S. Leath. pf.	94¾	94¾	94	94¾
10,270	U. S. Steel	32¾	33	31¾	33
500	U. S. Steel pf.	82¾	83¾	81	82¾
40	Wabash	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
1,490	Wabash pf.	45¾	46¾	45¾	46
90	West. Union	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¼

142,430

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	Mex. C. 1st inc.	27	27	26	26
2,000	Mex. C. 2d inc.	17	17	17	17
1,000	Union Pac. conv.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
10,000	Wabash deb. B.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾

$19,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,452	1,394	1,394
20 week May	$720,363	$719,632	$87,001
From July 1	8,240,909	8,514,049	8,307,135
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO, including Chicago & Eastern Illinois—			
Mileage	4,573	4,050	3,049
2d week May	606,566	619,996	458,772
From July 1	27,420,828	23,098,116	21,083,771
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	227	225	225
2d week May	7,460	7,650	11,276
From July 1	$48,805	$40,694	...
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
24 week May	71,855	72,284	52,535
From Jan. 1	1,367,497	1,177,819	1,036,963
MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY for April—			
Gross earnings	172,450	153,290	144,704
Op. expenses	107,575	93,350	80,273
Net earnings	64,210	59,540	51,522
Charges	19,717	15,843	9,588
Surplus	44,493	43,697	41,934
Gross, 10 months	1,730,377	1,079,170	1,012,810
Op. expenses	788,931	679,457	652,921
Net, 7 months	429,046	399,653	359,895
Charges	119,896	106,238	94,481
Surp., 7 months	309,790	293,416	265,523

PHILADELPHIA CO. OF PITTSBURG and affiliated corporations for April—

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Philadelphia Co.:			
Gross earnings	369,567	331,043	38,524
Net earnings	146,920	145,581	*1,339
Total income	159,498	161,582	*28,084
Surplus	152,074	175,179	*23,705
Affiliated Corporations:			
Gross earnings	880,534	783,406	106,083
Net earnings	367,786	333,040	34,746
Total income	383,344	353,032	30,312
Surplus	133,026	110,771	22,255
Total income, all companies	285,100	286,549	*1,499
Philadelphia Company, interest and dividend	99,718	92,919	6,799
Surplus	185,382	193,630	*8,249

*Decrease.

P., FT. W. & C. for year ended Dec. 31, 1902—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross	17,449,597	16,057,068	1,392,509
Op. expenses	13,120,375	11,171,760	1,948,618
Net	4,329,223	4,885,308	*43,889
Fd. Pa. lessee	3,606,570	3,414,263	92,308
Surplus	$622,304	$771,090	*48,712

*Decrease.

ST. LAW. & ADIRON. reports to the State Commission for the quarter ended March 31—

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	75,516	59,079	16,435
Op. expenses	26,548	23,257	*3,290
Net	48,968	35,742	25,226
Total income	49,072	35,947	25,124
Fixed charges	26,488	21,683	5,805
Surplus	23,584	2,265	21,319

*Decrease.

RAILROAD STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in May showed increases:

Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	$14,011
St. Louis & San Francisco	30,173
Total increase 2 roads	$103,184
Increases previously reported	1,023,644
Total increase 37 roads	$1,126,828
Decrease:	
Texas Central	$190
Decreases previously reported	7,590
Total decrease 5 roads	$7,780
Net increase 42 roads	$1,119,039

COLER ANSWERS ATTACK.

Declares That the Guardian Trust's Directors Are Behind Him.

Bird S. Coler, who is being attacked by a dissatisfied faction of stockholders of the Guardian Trust Company, of which he is President, gave out a short statement yesterday in reply to charges made. Suit has been brought against him by W. H. Walker, and circulars have been issued by Ernest C. Brown, Second Vice President of the company; David Bennett King, and Catroll P. Bassett, who are endeavoring to oust Mr. Coler from his office. They claim that Mr. Coler was guilty of irregularities in using the trust company's money for the purchase of stock in the company for his own personal account.

Mr. Coler, in speaking of the matter last night, said:

"This whole thing has been before the Board of Directors several times at the instance of Messrs. Brown, King, and Bassett, and each time they have been defeated. The last time the vote was 16 to 8 against them, and it would have been 24 to 8, had the other Directors been present.

"I would not for one moment think of remaining President of any company without the support of a majority of the Directors. I told Mr. Brown that my resignation was continuously before the board, and that all he had to do was to move its adoption and see if he could carry his motion.

"This suit was brought by Mr. Walker, who is President of a graphite company in Canada. We refused to take up his company. He owns ten shares of stock in this trust company."

"What do they accuse you of?" asked the reporter.

"Why," answered Mr. Coler, "they have accused me of everything except blowing up the safe."

Mr. Coler declined to say whether or not politics had any part in the motives for the attack.

The statement of the trust company as of May 16 shows:

RESOURCES.

Loans, demand and time	$1,832,439.69
Bond and mortgage	340,000.00
Stocks and bonds	1,185,000.00
Bills purchased	308,581.65
Cash on hand and in banks	416,007.20
Interest accrued receivable	5,234.10
Due from banks	160,605.05
Total	$3,647,672.62

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided profits, net	29,876.05
Deposits	2,621,796.57
Due stockholders on reduced capital	95,000.00
Total	$3,647,672.62

Mr. Coler said that this statement was better than that of any other trust company which had been in business as long as his company.

Frick Interests Buy Coal Lands.

Five thousand acres of Taggart's Valley coal lands in West Virginia have just been acquired by a syndicate in which several officials of the Frick Company are interested, together with consumers of coke and coal in Chicago, Cleveland, and New York. Both the Baltimore and Ohio and Wabash Railroads are on the property, giving it peculiar advantages in the way of car service. Five hundred coke ovens will be constructed at once, and general development carried on on a large scale, and $750,000 is involved. The deal was handled by Mitchell, Schiller & Barnes of New York and Pittsburg. The name of the new enterprise will be the Federal Coal and Coke Company.

Further Cut in Pig Iron.

A further cut of 25 cents per ton in the price of pig iron was announced yesterday. The price of $20.75 fixed to-day compares with $24.25 of April last. A year ago the price was $19.50.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stock to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.02	.03
Alpha Con.	.02	.01
Andes	.16	.17
Belcher	.23	.24
Best & Belcher	1.35	1.40
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	1.20	1.30
Challenge Consolidated	.52	.50
Chollar	.25	.24
Confidence	1.10	1.10
Con. California & Virginia	1.05	1.10
Consolidated Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.17	.17
Gould & Curry	.37	.40
Hale & Norcross	.80	.89
Julia	.03	.04
Justice	.03	.04
Kentucky Consolidated	.03	.03
Lady Washington Consolidated	.05	.05
Mexican	.67	.71
Occidental Consolidated	.28	.29
Ophir	1.25	1.40
Overman	.35	.35
Potosi	.23	.25
Savage	.17	.16
Sav Belcher	.10	.10
Sierra Nevada	.50	.51
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.22	.23
Union Consolidated	.48	.50
Utah Consolidated	.43	.47
Yellow Jacket	.34	.37
Silver bars	54½	54¾
Mexican dollars	.43	.43
Drafts, sight	97¼	97¼
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 21.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stock to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	2½	3	2½	3
American Consolidated	2½	3	2½	3
Anaconda	14½	18	14½	18
Blue Bell	5	6	5	6
C. K. &	20¾	20¾	19¼	19¾
C. C. Consolidated	2½	3	2½	3
Coriolanus	2½	3	2½	3
C., C. & M.	2	2½	2	2½
Dante	...	...	2	2½
Doctor Jackpot	9¾	9	9	10
Elkton	40	41	40	40½
El Paso	62½	63	61½	62½
Findlay	14	15	13¾	14½
Gold Dollar Consolidated	5¼	5¾	5	5¼
Golden Cycle	70	73½	74¾	75¾
Golden Fleece	5	11	5	11
Gold Bond	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
Gold Sovereign	2¾	3	2¾	3
Isabella	16¼	17	16¼	17
Jackpot	...	...	6	6
Keystone	7¾	5	5¼	6¾
Last Dollar	30	60	26	60
Lexington	4¼	4¾	4	4½
Little Puck	2¾	3	2¾	3
Little Jessie	2¾	3	2¾	3
Mollie Gibson	6	7	6	7½
Mary Cashen	2¾	3	2¾	3
Moon Anchor	2¾	3	2¾	3½
New Haven	2¾

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Apartment Hotel at Columbus Avenue and Eighty-first Street—Other Dealings—Brooklyn Lots at Auction.

The northeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Eighty-first Street, 100 by 100, has been resold by interests identified with the Colonial Bank to the recently incorporated Manhattan Square Realty Company and will be improved with a twelve-story apartment hotel. Frank E. Smith and A. L. Mordecai & Son were the brokers in the transaction.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Mrs. D. R. Oppenheim the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 24 East Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.

Collins & Collins have sold for Harry J. Douglas the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 153 East Sixty-first Street, 17.6 by 80 by 100.5.

Post & Reese have sold for Rachel Goldsmith the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 140 East Sixty-second Street, 20 by 100.5. The buyer will occupy the house.

Montgomery & Seitz have sold for Jacob Schlampp the three-story dwelling 113 East Ninety-fifth Street, 16 by 100.5.

Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co. have sold for the Harrison estate the four-story brick building 191 West Street, 17.11 by 41.

M. Blumenthal has sold to a Mr. Hartman 167 East Eighty-seventh Street, a five-story brick tenement with store on lot 26.8 by 100.8.

Charles Galewski has sold for Harlan T. Woodard to Abraham Wolff the five-story tenement 122 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 25 by 100.

The estate of Charles Graef has sold the three-story brick stable, 167 East Eighty-seventh Street, 26.8 by 100.8.

The sale of the dwelling 9 West Fifty-sixth Street to Edward Bacon was negotiated by Herbert A. Sherman.

Daniel E. Seybel has sold, to Janpole & Werner, through L. Erlanger, the southwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Two Hundred and Second Street, a plot 99.11 by 100.

Clement H. Smith has sold for Margaret Sexton 1,728 Washington Avenue, a two-family house on lot 25 by 90, to Dr. H. Cameron Easterbrook, for $12,000.

Dobroczynsky & Blumenkranz have sold for M. Pechter to W. Salomon the five-story tenement 87 Ridge Street.

Ferrari has sold for Isidor Leipzig, for $42,250, the property 318 East Ninth Street.

Harry M. Goldberg and Samuel Wenk have bought 351 East Tenth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 94.9; also, 63 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11; also, 75 and 77 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 100.11.

Charles A. Berrian has sold the southwest corner of Pelham and Cambreling Avenues, a three-story frame flat with two-story frame building at the rear, on plot 23.6 by 146.7 by 25 by 141.8. This property was to have been sold at auction yesterday.

Nichols & Lummis have sold for William G. Park 61 and 63 East Seventy-seventh Street, a three-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling on plot 37.6x102.2.

Charles J. F. Bohn has sold for a client the four-story double tenement on lot 25x70, 551 East Sixteenth Street.

Heil & Stern, in connection with George R. Read & Co., have leased for Mayor Seth Low, to an importing house, the store, basement and sub-basement, 502 and 504 Broadway through to 44-52 Crosby Street, covering a floor space of 50,000 feet. The lease is for a term of years at a total rental of $85,000.

William P. Austin, manager for the Arden estate, reports that forty lots out of the estate's tract in the Twenty-fourth Ward have been sold to Francis Douglas, a civil engineer, of Bronxwood Park. The proposed Port Chester Railroad, as at present laid out, will run through the Arden property.

The reported sale of the Rutherfurd Apartment House, 206 and 208 East Seventeenth Street, is denied by Isidor Mishkind, one of the owners. A firm of brokers announced on Monday that they had sold the property the buyer giving in part payment $360 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn.

Details will be found in another column relative to the suits which have been begun to set aside Wednesday's auction sale of vacant properties on Broadway at Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets, to the United States Realty and Construction Company.

The Auction Room.

The holdings of the estate of William C. Langley in the Thirtieth Ward, Brooklyn, consisting of 480 lots on Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Avenues, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, and Sixty-fourth Streets, were sold at auction yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, by Peter F. Meyer. The sale was well attended and the entire offering was disposed of to outsiders, representatives of the estate taking no part in the bidding.

The highest price of the sale, $2,600, was paid for the lot, 25 by 100, at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Sixty-second Street. Other Third Avenue corners sold for $2,100 each and inside lots at from $900 to $1,250 each. On Fourth Avenue the bids for corners ranged from $800 to $900, and for inside lots from $300 to $625. Fifth Avenue corners brought $1,100 and the inside lots $700 each. On the streets, much lower figures prevailed, the more desirable lots, near the avenues, selling at $445, and $425, and those in the middle of the blocks as low as $150. Among those who made large purchases were M. Brown, P. J. Carlin, P. Gallagher, J. H. Lauch, and A. J. W. Eurech.

Other offerings at auction yesterday resulted as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

414 First Avenue, east side, 24.9 feet north of Twenty-fourth Street, 24.8 by 100, four-story brick front and rear tenements; executors' sale, to John B. Green $16,100

By Herbert A. Sherman.

2,327 and 2,329 Washington Avenue, west side, 25.1 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, each 25 by 52.1, two two-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, James Bloomer 5,300

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

902 to 908 Ogden Avenue, southeast corner of Kemp Place, 100 by 90, four three-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. F. Kernochan 25,938

360 Tenth Avenue, southwest corner of Twenty-eighth Street, 24.8 by 100, two four-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, M. C. Howenstine 25,000

By Charles A. Berrian.

Belmont Avenue, west side, 272 feet south of Pelham Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 87.5; public auction sale, to Charles Coumbe 2,800

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, Seventy-third Street, north side, 398 feet east of Avenue A, 20x102.2, vacant.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Grenville B. Winthrop, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, 75 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,980.

By I. J. Phillips & Co., executors' sale, 14 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 21 by 100.5, four-story building; 440 West Twenty-first Street, north side, 214.8 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 96.9, four-story dwelling.

By I. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph M. Proskauer, referee, 326 and 328 East Twelfth Street, south side, 320.6 feet east of Second Avenue, 37 by 103.3 and irregular, six-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $5,274; subject to another mortgage for $23,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 223 and 225 Bleecker Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 40 by 62; Leader & Bloom of 146 Monroe Street, owners; Horsenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $35,000.

Lewis and Grand Streets, northwest corner, for a six-story flat, 50 by 76.6; Rosenberg & Feinberg of 128 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, owners; P. Dad of 13 Union Square, architect; cost, $70,000.

Lewis Street, west side, 85 feet north of Grand Street, for a six-story brick flat, 40 by 86; Rosenberg & Feinberg, owners; A. E. Badt, architect; cost, $40,000.

Robbins Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for a five-story brick store and tenement, 24 by 95.7; Barbara Muller of 707 Jackson Avenue, owner; Louis Vanacek of 2,389 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

No. 22 Greenwich Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; E. & E. H. Jones of 220 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, owners; D. W. King, premises, architect; cost, $400.

Nos. 2,121 to 2,129 Eighth Avenue, to two signs; Central Building Improvement and Investment Company, owner; A. Van Beuren, Jr., of 158 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $840.

No. 758 Ninth Avenue, to a sign; New York County Realty Company, owner; A. Van Beuren, Jr., architect; cost, $60.

No. 118 East Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. F. J. Dodge, New Brighton, S. I., owner; H. H. Holly of 36 West Twenty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $4,800.

Nos. 16 and 18 West Eighth Street, to two four-story brick dwellings; W. D. Dealer, premises, owner; E. L. Tilton of 32 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 4 West Fortieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; W. D. Maurice, premises, owner; A. H. Taylor of 53 West Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 16 East Seventy-second Street, to a six-story brick dwelling; J. J. Stillman, premises, owner; E. L. Young of 127 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $4,200.

No. 147 East Sixty-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; L. G. Reed of 127 East Fifty-sixth Street, owner; Atterbury & Phelps of 30 West Forty-third Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

Bank Street, north side, 157 feet west of Greenwich Street, to a three-story brick factory; Magnolia Metal Company of 311 West Thirteenth Street, owner; J. E. Nitchie of 150 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

Nos. 228 and 230 East Forty-fourth Street, to a one-story brick storage building and shed; W. Baumgarten & Co. of 323 Fifth Avenue, owners; D. Smyth of 323 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 117 and 119 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick college; F. Wanler of 245 Lenox Avenue, owner; R. R. Davis of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Centre and Worth Streets, northeast corner, to seven-story brick lofts, with store; A. Dougherty, premises, owner; W. B. Tuffy of 81 Fulton Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Westchester Avenue, north side, 335 feet east of White Plains Avenue, to a two-story-and-attic frame shed and barn, 40 by 50; Hale Building and Realty Company, premises, owner; William M. Rouzed, William's Bridge, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, May 21.

CLINTON ST, 69, w s, 29.10x50; Paul Federman to Abraham Goodman, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and $100

ESSEX ST, 167, w s; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Nathan Greenberg, (mtg $20,500) ..... Nom.

FOREST AV, e s, begins at a pt line between Lots 61 and 84, map of Eltona, runs n 75 x w 2.6 s 75 x w 2.5 to the beginning; John McLoughlin, executor, to Jacob Zimmer and another 75

FOREST AV, e s, 196.10 ft n of 165th St, 75x170; George M. Sallinger to Jacob Zimmerman and another, H & S, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and 100

GRAND ST, 250; Chrystie St, 107 and 109, n w corner, 25x75; Josephine A. Clark and others, heirs, &c., to Michael J. Adrian, (mtgs $20,000) ..... Nom.

HENRY ST, 30, s s, 20x100; Ida L. Keating to Meyer Vesell ..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, 2,113, and 2,115; 143 East 125th St.; Samuel Johnston to Thomas N. Nelson, (mtg $19,000 ..... Exch.

LOTS 17 to 20, 32 to 39, and 67 and 68, map of land of W. F. Duncan at William's Bridge; Hattie L. C. Daily, administratrix, to William W. Duncan, B. & S. 4,440

LOT 190, map of Fisher Farm; Rachel Furdy, executrix, to Rosa Strauss, all title, &c., quitclaim 7

LOT 219, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest station; Sarah F. Cahill to Lauretta Becker, (mtg $2,300) 100

MONTICELLO AV, w s, 300 ft n of Randall Av, 75x100; Horatio N. Meredith to Fannie M. Meredith ..... Nom.

MORNINGSIDE AV, s w corner of 118th St, 104x91.1x100.11x65.4; Everett Smith, executor and trustee, to John W. de Peyster ..... Nom.

POST AV, n s, 200 ft w of Westchester St, 150x150; Jacob Hirsh to American Real Estate Company 100

PROSPECT AV, e s, 344.3 ft n of Westchester Av, 17x100x irreg; Maria R. Hotchkiss, individually and as executrix and trustee, to John K. Quirk, (mtg $3,000) 5,000

SETON AV, e s, 100 ft n of Nelson Av, 50x100, Edenwald; Land Company G of Edenwald to Nicholas Barry 1

ST NICHOLAS AV, s s corner of 171st St, 20x100; J. Edmund Townsend to Nelson D. Stilwell, (mtg $7,000,) correction 100

ST NICHOLAS AV, 887, w s, 22x88.10x irreg 21.6x90.5; Max Marx to Albert Kirby, (mtg $10,000) 100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 25.3 ft n of 184th St, 50.2x—x50x—; Cecilia T. Dowd to Minnie L. Smith, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and 100

WATER ST, 107 and 109; ——x42.1x irregular; Broadway Construction Company to Maxwell Van Zandt Woodhull, (mtg $40,000) 1

WATER ST, 171, s e s, 20x85.5x19x85.5; Lewis L. Delafield, referee, to Jesse M. Falk 29,450

WILLIS AV, w s, 25 ft s of 147th St, 25x106; Thomas F. Somers, and others to Adelheid Mayer, other consideration and 100

187 AV, 54 East, 20.8x100.8; Maria Berliant to Simon Lerkowitz and others, (mtg $34,000,) other consideration and 100

3D AV, 590, n w s, 25.8x100; Francis J. De Raismes to Jennie Beck, (mtgs $25,000) ..... Nom.

67TH ST, s w corner of 47th St, 125x100.2x131.9x100; Max F. Betts to Joseph J. Frank, H & S, (mtg $216,000,) other consideration and 100

67TH ST, 674, e s, 20x80; 43d St, 274 West, 20x80; Hermann Elsasser to Elise Elsasser, ½ part, (mtg $35,000) .....

11TH ST, 517 East, 25x103.8; Morris Mandelbaum and another to Morris H. Seligman and another, (mtg $22,000) ..... Nom.

15TH ST, e s, 106 ft e of 2d Av, 100x114, Wakefield; Robert F. Johnston to Annie I. Johnston, (mtg $1,500,) B. & S. 100

15TH ST, n s, 265 ft w of 9th Av, 21.10x92; William H. Ebbets to George L. Robinson and another, ½ part ..... Nom.

18TH ST, n s, 265 ft w of 9th Av, 21.10x92; Ebenezer W. Ebbets and another to George L. Robinson and another, 1-6 part 1,600

25TH ST, 246 West, 18x98.9; Eliza A. Burggraf and others to Deborah A. Honeywell, quitclaim, correction of deed. 1

26TH ST, 226 East, 27.6x98.9; Christopher Lochmann and another to Samuel Levy and others, (mtg $28,000) 34,000

26TH ST, 228 East, 27.6x98.9; Christopher Lochmann to Mark Rosenthal, (mtg $26,000) .....

32D ST, s s, 165 ft e of Madison Av, 20x98.9; 32d St, s s, 229 ft w of 4th Av, 20x98.9; Charles Wolf to George L. Felt 33,750

34TH ST, 226 West, 22x98.9; Richard M. Henry, referee, to Mabel G. Maynard 100

41ST ST, 340 East, 16x98.9; Priscilla Shale, widow, to Jacob F. Oberle, (mtg $44,000) 51,000

47TH ST, 453 West, 18.8x100.5; Thomas Welstead to Francis Goodman, other consideration and 100

62D ST, s s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; P. C. Talman, referee, to Joshua M. Sprague 16,700

65TH ST, 12 West, 20x100.5; Arthur S. Luris to Elizabeth Kennedy, confirmation of deed, correction deed B. & S. 1

65TH ST, 12 West, 20x100.5; Michael H. Donovan to J. Frederick Emts, (mtg $21,000) .....

78TH ST, s s, 280 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; Anna McDonald to Charles McDonald, B. & S. ..... Gift

81ST ST, n s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 24.8x102.2; George F. Picken and another to Max H. Newman 1

104TH ST, 308 West, 17x100.11; Sarah F. Kimball to G. Lambert Lewis, (mtg $13,000) .....

106TH ST, 111 West, 25x100.11; Ottilie S. Baumbach to Elizabeth C. Mortimer, (mtg $18,500,) other consideration and 100

113TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 20x100.11; Howard S. Harrington and others to the Beta Association, Ca. G., (mtg $25,000) .....

113TH ST, 224 East, 15x100.10; Susan W. Center to the Province of St. Joseph of the Taupchin Order, a corporation ..... Nom.

124TH ST, 420 West, 25x100.11; Joseph Frank to Rosa Docter, (mtg $23,500) .....

143D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Clifton Av, 25x100; George Connor to Harvey J. Conkey, (mtg $2,500) .....

143D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Clifton Av, 25x100; Harvey J. Conkey to John Stothers, (mtg $2,500) .....

147TH ST, 40 West, 16.6x99.11; Francis Kremler to Margaret D. Fullam, other considerations and 100

152D, OR KELLY, ST, s s, 104 ft e of Robbins Av, 50x100; Samuel Braach to Russel S. Johnson, (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and 100

Recorded Leases.

BLEECKER ST, 241; David Silberstein to Samuel Ehrmann, 2 7-12 years $1,020

BROOME ST, 201; Abraham Schwartz to Joe Rosen and another, 3 years .....

MELROSE AV, 768; Thomas D. Malcolm to Robert Sillery, 2 11-12 years 456

ORCHARD ST, 179; Julius Feinberg to Harry Miller, 2 years 720

PIER at foot of West 37th St; the City of New York to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 10 years 600

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of 154th St; Amalia Ricca to Robert Mayer, 10 years 11,000

SPRING ST, 33; Domenico Buonocore to Nicola Ricci, 2 years 840

WEST ST, 349; Dennis W. Griffin to Hy Uffen, 6 years 420

1ST AV, 6; Banjamin Schwartz and another, executors, to Albert L. Schwartz, 5 years $750, 840

2D AV, 830; Marie E. Barthold to Morris Kleinberg, 3 years 504

3D AV, 798; Nathan Hutkoff to Martin G. McCue and another, 5 years 1,500

3D ST, 322 East; Jonas Weil and another to Juliana Seelman, 3 years .....

3D ST, 322 East; Jonas Weil and another to Emil C. Schwartz, 3 years 360

67TH AV, 980; Mary J. Odell to L. Martin, 5 years 450

36TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 5th Av; Juliet M. Coleman and others to Gorham Manufacturing Company, 21 years 3,500

42D ST, 306 and 308 West; Bates Realty Company to Henry C. Johnson, 21 years. 13,000

47TH ST, 69 West; Trustees of Columbia College to Catharine A. Morrison and another, 21 years 671

115TH ST, 5 East; Solomon Cohen to Frank Reisfeld, 3 years 2,288

125TH ST, 207 East; Anna C. Friedrich to Joseph Wellar and another, 5 10-12 years 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ABEL, Samuel, to Jay W. Behan; Park Row, 82, prior mtg $70,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. $40,000

ALVORD, Frances D., and others to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Broadway, 1,204 to 1,210, due June 1, 1904, 4 per cent. 15,000

BARNES, Aida C., to Margaret E. Mitchell and another, trustees; West Washington Place, 83, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold 27,000

BARRY, Nicholas, to Thomas W. Gilmartin; Seton Av, s s, 100 ft n of Nelson Av, due April 30, 1904, 4 per cent. 550

BECK, Robert W., to Philip First; 21st St, 208 West; also 97th St, 151 West, prior mortgages $45,500, due Aug. 20, 1903, 5 per cent. .....

BIGELOW, Clarence E., to The Greenwich Savings Bank; 6th Av, 108 and 110, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 1,500

BRENNAN, Edward J., and another to E. Van Hensselaer Ketchum; 1 8th St, n s, 248 ft e of Pleasant Av, due Oct. 25, 1903, 6 per cent. 72,000

CARR, Austen, and others to Peter Doelger; 3d Av, s w corner of 138th St, 2 years, 4½ per cent; 130

CINELLI, Pietro, to Conrad Stein; Arthur Av, s e corner of 187th St, building loan, due Jan. 1, 1904, 6 per cent. 15,000

DAVIDSON, Sofie, to Louis J. Kaufman; 325 East 92d St, 5 years, 5 per cent. 12,700

ELWINBEIN, Abraham, to Cora Stern; Orchard St, w s, 125 ft n of Stanton St, 5 years, 6 per cent. 3,500

FEDER, Morris H., and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 517 East 11th St, prior mtg $22,000, installments, 6 per cent. 5,000

FELT, George L., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 32d St, s s, 220 ft w of 4th Av, due Aug. 1, 1904, 6 per cent. 6,000

FELT, George L., to Frederick G. Potter; 32d St, s s, 220 ft w of 4th Av, due Aug. 16, 1904, 6 per cent. 155,000

FELT, George L., to Realty Mortgage Company; 32d St, s s, 220 ft w of 4th Av, prior mortgage $155,000, demand, 6 per cent. 30,000

FLEISCHMAN, Joseph, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 31st St, s s, 166.4 ft w of Madison Av, building loan, due December 18, 1903, 6 per cent. 5,000

FRANK, Joseph J., to Mary F. Betts; 67th St, s w corner of 47th St, due Feb. 21, 1904, 6 per cent. 200,000

GOODMAN, Abraham, to Saul Federman; Clinton St, 69, 3 years, 6 per cent., gold. 25,000

GREENBERG, Nathan, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 167 Essex St, installments, 6 per cent. 5,500

HERRMANN, Deborah, to William Shillaber, Jr., as trustee; 69 and 71 Varick St, s w corner of Vestry St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 3,000

JELLENEK, Isidor, to German Savings Bank; 150th St, n s, 250 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 29,000

KNISCH, Augusta S., to Mary Milleg; 147th St, n s, 140.1 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year 10,000

KRONOVET, Morris, and another to Julius Miller; 1st St, n s, 410.6 ft e of Avenue A, due May 21, 1903 2,500

LANDMAN, Hannah, to Sophie Kanenbley; 139th St, s s, 152 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 9,000

LEFKEWITZ, Simon, and others, to Maria Berleant; 1st St, n s, 270.8 ft w of 1st Av, prior mortgage —, due May 15, 1903, 6 per cent. 20,000

MARSHALL, Grace B., widow, to Lambert Suydam; 25th St, 406 West, due June 1, 1908 2,000

MAYNARD, Mabel G., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 34th St, 226 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 18,000

NEWMAN, Max H., to Benjamin Kobi; 161 East 87th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 35,000

OBERLIES, Jacob F., to General Memorial Hospital for the Treatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases; 41st St, s s, 365 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 25,000

PATERNO, Charles, and others to the City Mortgage Company; 104th St, s s, 183.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 7,000

PFIELPS, Annie B., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 322 East 42d St, 3 years, 4 per cent. 112,000

POTTER, Annie E., to Gustav Falk; 388 Columbus Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 5,750

QUIRK, John H. and wife, joint tenants, to Maria R. Hotchkiss; Prospect Av, e s, 344.3 ft n of Westchester Av, installments, 6 per cent. 25,000

REALTY INVESTMENT CORPORATION to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 47th St, s s, 415 ft e of 4th Av, prior mtg $315,000, 20 years, gold bonds 1,600

ROSENTHAL, Jennie, to William Walter; 101 103d St, n e corner of Park Av, 3 years 275,000

ROSENTHAL, Mark, to Christopher Lochmann; 228 East 26th St, prior mtg $26,000, 6 years, 6 per cent. 7,000

RUDOLPH, Elisa, to Emigrant Industrial Saving Bank; Lexington Av, n e corner of 57th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,750

SMITH, Edward, to William F. Gohlke; Concourse, e s, 214.7 ft s w of McClellan St, also Concourse, e s, 239.8 ft s w of McClellan St, prior mtg $2,000; 1 year, 6 per cent. 10,000

SPRAGUE, Joshua M., to Mathilde Eldridge and others, trustees; 62d St, s s, 175 ft e of 2nd Av, 2 years 4,100

WOODHULL, Maxwell Van Z., to Broadway Construction Company; Water St, 109 and 107, prior mortgage $40,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 11,000

WILLIAM H. BARD.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has refused to grant a discharge in bankruptcy to William H. Bard, a real estate operator and builder of Mount Vernon, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Dec. 20, 1899, with liabilities $113,285. The referee reported that Mr. Bard had transferred property to his daughter without consideration to save it from deficiency judgments against him, that thereafter he carried on his business for years in her name, the property and business being actually his own just as much after as before the transfer.

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, Almira J., to Emma L. Hawkins $3,028

HAWKINS, Emma L., to Emma McA. Lawrence .....

KARSCH, Edward, to Edith M. Gwynne 2,513

KNATK, August, to Sella Kahn 4,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Hudson City Savings Institution 3,000

McNAMARA, Daniel T., to Emanuel Hellner and another 15,000

PLATDEUTSCH, Edgar, to West Side Bank. 1,800

RUFF, August, to Jonas Well and another, two assignments 36,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to John W. Hecker and others, executors and trustees 11,261

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Isidore Monheimer 18,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Alice E. Egbert 11,000

Mechanics' Liens.

27TH ST, 128 West; Max Pins against E. F. Browning, owner; Charles Radolph, contractor 10,000

48TH ST, 323 West; Albert Hautsch against Charles Martin, owner; Lewis S. Samuel, contractor $60

52D ST, 10 and 12 East; E. Klaber & Co. against August Heckscher and another, owners; P. M. Stewart, contractor 44

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

31ST ST, s s, 166.4 ft e of Madison Av, 53.8x112.6x irregular; the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York loan to Joseph Fleischman 460

32D ST, s s, 236 ft w of 4th Av, 40x98.9; Germania Life Insurance Company loan to George L. Felt 200,000

187TH ST and Arthur Av, s e corner, 21.7x100; Conrad Stein loan to Peitro Cinelli 65,000

12,700

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

WASHINGTON AV and 166th St, s e corner; Henry Ahr against the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church and another, April 30, 1903 ..... $380

29TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 75x197.6; William Craig against the Woman's Hotel Company and another, March 20, 1903, by bond 8,222

118TH ST, 418 and 420 West; William Kuhn against John Acker and another, Feb. 19, 1903 3,200

118TH ST, 418 and 420 West; Gross & Herman against John Acker and another, Feb. 19, 1903 1,625

118TH ST, 418 and 420 West; Cork & Johnson against John Acker and another, Feb. 19, 1903 2,065

118TH ST, 418 and 420 West; Dimock & Fink against John Acker and another, Feb. 19, 1903 1,791

118TH ST, 418 and 420 West; Joseph Bloch against John Acker and another, Feb. 19, 1903 3,815

118TH ST, 418 and 420 West; Richard J. Cullen against John Acker and another, Feb. 19, 1903 250

118TH ST, 418 and 420 West; Adam Happel against John Acker and another, Feb. 18, 1903 5,375

118TH ST, 418 and 420 West; Thomas C. Edmonds & Co. against John Acker and another, Feb. 18, 1903 1,340

118TH ST, 418 and 420 West; Robert Killough & Co. against John Acker and another, Feb. 19, 1903 2,618

118TH ST, 418 and 420 West; Landon & Co. against John Acker and another, Feb. 21, 1903 601

118TH ST, 418 and 420 West; Henry R. Worthington against John Acker and another, Feb. 27, 1903 260

118TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av; —x—; E. Bradley Cutter, Company, against John Acker and another, Feb. 20, 1903 1,246

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE B, 5; City of New York against Samson Lewkowitz, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

BAYARD ST, 82; City of New York against Harris Baum, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

CLINTON ST, 36; City of New York against James Keane, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

BROADWAY, w s, 75.2 ft n of Spring St, runs w to Mercer St x n 37.4x e 200 to Broadway x s 37.3 to beginning; the East River Savings Institution against Rachel J. Wemple and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. T. Greene.

BROADWAY and 61st St, n w corner, 87.2x81.6x irregular; Broadway, w s, whole front between 61st and 62d Sts, 232.3x196.7x119.10x irregular and Broadway and 62d St, n w corner, 116.2x144.11x irregular; Henry E. Coe against New York Realty Corporation and another, (action to impress trust, &c.;) attorney, E. E. Mercelis.

BROADWAY and 61st St, s w corner, 87.2x81.6x irregular; Broadway, w s, whole front between 61st and 62d Sts, 232.3x196.7x119.10x irregular, and Broadway and 62d St, n w corner, 116.2x144.11x irregular; William G. Park against New York Realty Corporation and another, (action to impress trust, &c.;) attorney, E. E. Mercelis.

GOERCK ST, 79; City of New York against Henrietta W. Wilson, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

LOTS 16, 32, 481, and 482, map of the Arden property, Westchester; Annie V. Taylor against Berley S. Crosier, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De La Mare & Morrison.

THOMPSON ST, 152; City of New York against Amos F. Eno, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 51.1 ft w of Eagle Av, runs n 82.10x w 36x s 21.11x again s to a point on Westchester Av, distant 78.7 ft w of Eagle Av x e 27.7 to beginning; Annie Donohue against Henry Toensing and another, (action to recover possession, &c.;) attorney, J. W. Bryant.

2D AV, 484; Nathan Charniak and another against Joseph H. Reif, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Elsman & Levy.

6TH AV, s e, lot 868, map of Village of Wakefield, 50x114; Co-operative Building Bank against Julius J. Turner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. B. Thomas.

167TH AV, 245; City of New York against James Brooks, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

28TH ST, 156 West; City of New York against Morris Plennis, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

65D ST, 225 West; City of New York against Henry H. Jackson, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

83D ST, n s, 150.6 ft w of 2d Av, 22.10x102.2; Augusta Robb, administratrix, against Samuel W. Robb and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, J. W. & C. J. McDermott.

88TH ST, 224 West; Clarkson Jennings against Frank Carluest; (notice of attachment;) attorney, O. H. Droege.

104TH ST, 172 East; City of New York against Mary Willer, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

118TH ST, s s, 407.1 ft e of Avenue A, 40.10x100.11; East River Savings Institution against John W. Wood, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, R. T. Greene.

129TH ST, 414 East; City of New York against Bertha L. Hookey, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM E. HAGERMAN.—William E. Hagerman, a druggist at 993 Sixth Avenue, corner of Fifty-sixth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Henry G. Bartholomew, without preferences. The business is an old established one and Mr. Hagerman has had the place for about four years. He used the style of the Dix Pharmacy Company. The principal business, it is said, was in the Fall and Winter months.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SAMUEL YESKY.—Samuel Yesky, tailor at 308½ Broome Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,728 and no assets.

FRIEDENBACH BROTHERS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Friedenbach Brothers, grocers at 192 First Avenue and 30 Thompson Street, show liabilities of $5,786 and no assets.

DIETMAN & LINCKS.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed James B. Reynolds receiver of the assets of Dietman & Lincks, manufacturers of plano cases at 151 to 157 Eleventh Avenue, in place of Senator N. A. Elsberg, who declined to serve.

CARL M. VOM BAUR.—A meeting of the creditors of Carl M. Vom Baur, importer of notions and laces at 462 Broome Street, was held yesterday at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, at 68 William Street, and Theron G. Strong was elected trustee. The schedules showed liabilities of $274,139 and assets of $209,377.

SEACOAST MINERAL COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed David McG. Means receiver of the assets of the Seacoast Mineral Company of 63 Wall Street, with a bond of $10,000. The assets are estimated at $25,000, consisting of real estate, concentrating machinery, and plant in McCracken County, Ky.

FELDSTEIN & LAMBERT.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Le Roy S. Gove receiver of the assets of Feldstein & Lambert, Corporation, manufacturers of artificial flowers at 9 Washington Place, on the application of Camille de Grandmont, a creditor for $1,200. She thinks the assets do not exceed $1,500.

ROBERT DUFFY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Robert Duffy, liquor dealer at 22 Eighth Avenue, by the following creditors: Gustave Bowenthal, $300; Woolf Rosentall, $250, and Frederick C. Gubner, $262. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and in April admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts. He owes over $1,000, and has been in business there since 1891.

ELIZABETH L. KONES.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed George W. Maynard receiver of the assets of Elizabeth L. Kones, who kept a school for girls at 310 West Eighty-eighth Street and 282 West Eighty-fifth Street. She stated that the landlord of 310 West Eighty-eighth Street had begun dispossess proceedings, as the rent had not been paid for two months.

WILLIAM H. BARD.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has refused to grant a discharge in bankruptcy to William H. Bard, a real estate operator and builder of Mount Vernon, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Dec. 20, 1899, with liabilities $113,285. The referee reported that Mr. Bard had transferred property to his daughter without consideration to save it from deficiency judgments against him, that thereafter he carried on his business for years in her name, the property and business being actually his own just as much after as before the transfer.

ATTACHMENTS ISSUED.

JOHN A. STERRY ESTATE.—Deputy Sheriff Plunkett has received an attachment for $18,314 in a suit brought against Clymena L. Sterry, Tully W. Sterry, and Thomas Hunt Sterry, wife and sons of John A. Sterry, by Annie B. de Goicoechea to recover trust funds which she claims belong to her, intrusted to John A. Sterry, as trustee under the will of Frank W. Sterry. John A. Sterry died in November last at Norwich, Conn., and the plaintiff was informed that he left only $2,500 after payment of funeral

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of May, 1903. Present: Hon. James A. O'Gorman, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the MARLOW J. SULLIVAN COMPANY for authority to change its name to Marlow Sullivan Company.

Upon reading and filing the notice of motion dated March 24th, 1903, the petition of the Marlow J. Sullivan Company, a domestic corporation, duly verified by Marlow J. Sullivan, its Secretary and Treasurer, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another and other corporate name, to wit, the Marlow Sullivan Company, and upon filing the certificate of John F. O'Brien, Secretary of State, annexed thereto, certifying that the name which said corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation or a name which he deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, and upon filing due proof of affidavits showing that notice of the presentation of said petition has been duly published once in each week for six successive weeks in The New York Times and in The New York Law Journal, two daily newspapers published in the County of New York, in which county the certificate of incorporation is filed, and in which it has its principal place of business, and upon reading and filing due proof of notice of said application upon the Attorney General of the State of New York, and the court being satisfied by said petition and by the affidavits and the certificate presented therewith that the petition is true, that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized, and that the notice of presentation of the petition as required by law has been given.

Now, on motion of Kronfeld & Harris, the attorneys for the petitioner, it is

Ordered, That the said petition be and the same hereby is granted, and the petitioner herein, Marlow J. Sullivan Company, be and it hereby is authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name Marlow Sullivan Company, after the first day of June, 1903, is further

Ordered and directed, That this order be entered, and the papers on which it is granted be filed within ten days from the date hereof in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, and that a certified copy of this order be filed within ten days after the entry hereof, and it is further

Ordered, That a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New York, beginning within ten days after the entry hereof.

Enter: J. A. O'G., J. S. C.

KRONFELD & HARRIS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

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AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, May 4th, 1903.—Present: Hon. James A. O'Gorman, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the W. J. SCHAEFER COMPANY for leave to change its corporate name.

Upon reading and filing the petition of the W. J. Schaefer Company, a domestic stock corporation, duly verified by Herbert Dunning, its President, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, to wit: The Christopher-Dunning Company, and upon filing the certificate of the Secretary of State annexed thereto certifying that the name which said corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation or a name which he deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive; and upon filing due proof by affidavits showing that notice of the presentation of such certificate has been duly published for six weeks in The New York Commercial and The New York Press, two daily newspapers published in the City and County of New York, and the court being satisfied by said petition and by the affidavits and certificate presented therewith that the petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized, and that notice of the presentation of the petition as required by law has been given.

Now, on motion of Jones, McKinny & Steinbrink, attorneys for the said petitioner, no one opposing, it is

Ordered, That the said petition be and the same hereby is granted, and that the petitioner herein, "The W. J. Schaefer Company," be and it hereby is authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit: "The Christopher-Dunning Company" on the 8th day of June, 1903, and it is further

Ordered and Directed, That this order be entered and the papers on which it is granted be filed within ten days from the date hereof in the office of the Clerk of New York County, the County in which the certificate of incorporation of said corporation is filed, and that a certified copy of this order, within ten days after the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State; and, further, that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New York, beginning within ten days after the entry thereof.

Enter: J. A. O'G., J. S. C.

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THURINGIA AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE Company.—Pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made at a Special Term thereof, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of May, 1903, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the said County of New York, on the 11th day of May, 1903, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the THURINGIA AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are required to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively and to pay the same to the undersigned Receiver by the time and at the place specified; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said company are required to deliver the same to the said Receiver by the said time and at the said place; and all creditors of the said company are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands, and all persons having any open or subsisting contract of the said Company are required to present the same in writing and in detail, to the subscriber, Frederick G. Vom, who was duly appointed Receiver of all the property of said corporation, by said order, and has duly qualified as such Receiver, at his office, No. 120 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 2d day of July, 1903.—Dated, New York, May 12th, 1903.

FREDERICK G. VOM, Receiver.

TINDERWOOD, VAN VORST & HOYT, Attorneys for said Receiver, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GAY, SAMUEL.—To the Creditors of the Estate of SAMUEL GAY, deceased:

Take notice, that I intend to apply to the Surrogate of Ulster, County of Ulster, for the issue of Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels, and credits, which were of Samuel Gay, deceased, who resided and died at Saugerties, in the County of Ulster, State of New York, and that the amount of my bond be fixed, under the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure at double the amount of the aggregate of creditors against the estate of said deceased.

All creditors of said estate are required to present their claims to Hon. Charles Davis, Surrogate of Ulster County, at Surrogate's office, in the City of Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., on or before the first day of June, 1903.—Dated April 29, 1903.

WILLIAM F. CASSEDY, 43 Third Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES I. FEIS and JULIUS FEISS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles I. Feis and Julius Riess, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1903, the said Charles I. Feis and Julius Riess were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1903, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 21st, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. MAIRS and MATHEW C. LEWIS, Bankrupts.—No. 5,765.

Notice is hereby given that Charles F. Mairs and Mathew C. Lewis, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated May 7th, 1903, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 1st, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and they not attend the administration of the bankrupts thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 22, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS ENGLANDER, LEWIS ENGLANDER, and MITCHELL J. RAMBAR, individually, and as members of the firm of ENGLANDER, SON & RAMBAR, bankrupts.—No. 5691.

To the creditors of Morris Englander, Lewis Englander, and Mitchell J. Rambar, individually, and as members of the firm of Englander, Son & Rambar, of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1903, the said Morris Englander, Lewis Englander, and Mitchell J. Rambar were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, May 22d, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the HOLLY SILICATE SLATE Co., Bankrupt.

Charles Stonemetz, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, will sell Monday, May 25, 1903, 10:30 A. M., at 80 Fulton Street, Manhattan, the assets of above bankrupt, consisting of a large lot of slate, manufactured and in process of manufacture; slates for houses, office, and schools; cardboards, cutters, machinery, safe, fixtures, etc. Order of

GEORGE E. MAYNARD, Receiver.

JOHN SHERMAN MOULTON, Attorney for Receiver, 38 Park Row.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE SAINT PAUL'S INSTITUTE AT TARSUS, ASIA MINOR, plaintiff, against SIMON PEIST and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

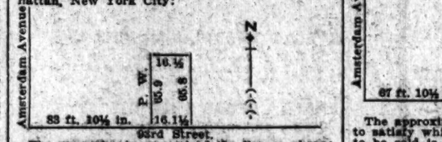
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of April, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of May, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-third Street distant eighty-three feet ten and one-half inches, more or less, easterly from the northeasterly corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-third Street; running thence northerly and parallel, or nearly so, with Amsterdam Avenue sixty-five feet nine inches, more or less, through the centre of a party wall; thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-third Street sixteen feet and one-half an inch; thence southerly and parallel or nearly so with Amsterdam Avenue sixty-five feet eight inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Ninety-third Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of Ninety-third Street sixteen feet one and a half inches to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being more particularly designated by the Street Number 175 West 93rd Street.—Dated New York, May 4th, 1903.

LYNN W. THOMPSON, Referee.

DAVID THORNTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 175 West 93rd Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is eleven thousand five hundred and twenty-eight 59-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 17th day of April, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $529.88, with interest thereon from April 30, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $874.59 and interest.—Dated New York, May 4th, 1903.

LYNN W. THOMPSON, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ISABELLA LOMAX, Plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE A. McCLENNON and Charles E. McClennon, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of May, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of May, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

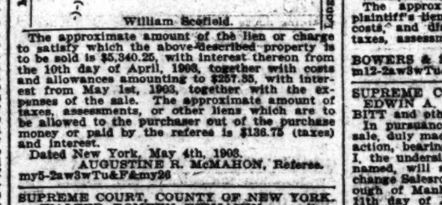
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, known and designated on a certain map entitled "Map of 112 choice lots, being a subdivision of the Harry Stone Estate, situated at Tremont, 24th Ward, New York City, dated May, 1890, made by Henry W. Vogel, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York," as and by the lot number seventy-six (76) as laid down on said map, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fairmount Place distant three hundred and seventy-five (375) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fairmount Place with the westerly side of Marmion Avenue; thence running westerly along the said northerly side of Fairmount Place twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and parallel with the said westerly side of Marmion Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block between Fairmount Place and Elsmere Place; thence easterly along the said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet, and thence southerly and again parallel with the said westerly side of Marmion Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the said northerly side of Fairmount Place, at the said point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 4, 1903.

MILTON S. GUITERMAN, Referee.

DE LAGNEL BERIER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 149 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being — East Prospect Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,146.11, with interest thereon from the 2d day of May, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $226.55, with interest from May 2d, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $138.75 (taxes) and interest.

Dated New York, May 4th, 1903.

AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WALTER ROMEYN BENJAMIN, guardian, &c., plaintiff, against CATHERINE A. McEVILY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of May, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of May, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the Borough of Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, known and designated on a certain map entitled "Map of 112 choice lots, being a subdivision of the Harry Stone Estate, situated at Tremont, 24th Ward, New York City, dated May, 1890, made by Henry W. Vogel, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York," as and by the lot number seventy-six (76) as laid down on said map, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fairmount Place distant three hundred and seventy-five (375) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fairmount Place with the westerly side of Marmion Avenue; thence running westerly along the said northerly side of Fairmount Place twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and parallel with the said westerly side of Marmion Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block between Fairmount Place and Elsmere Place; thence easterly along the said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet, and thence southerly and again parallel with the said westerly side of Marmion Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the said northerly side of Fairmount Place, at the said point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 4, 1903.

MILTON S. GUITERMAN, Referee.

DE LAGNEL BERIER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 149 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being — East Prospect Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,340.25, with interest thereon from the 10th day of April, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $257.35, with interest from May 1st, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $136.75 (taxes) and interest.—Dated New York, May 4, 1903.

MILTON S. GUITERMAN, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MacLEAN, JOSEPHINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to "heirs at law and next of kin of JOSEPHINE MacLEAN, deceased," or as a class, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 12th day of June, 1903, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the last will and testament of Josephine MacLean, deceased, and to show cause why the decree heretofore entered admitting to probate the said last will and testament and adjudging the same to be a valid will to pass real and personal estate should not be sustained, and why said heirs at law and next of kin of the said Josephine MacLean, deceased, should not be bound thereby, with the same force and effect as if they had been previously cited to attend the original probate thereof; and show cause, also, why the letters testamentary issued to William MacLean on the 31st day of May, 1901, shall not be confirmed and ratified, and show cause why such other and further relief in relation to the proof of said will should not be granted; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 17th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE SAINT PAUL'S INSTITUTE AT TARSUS, ASIA MINOR, plaintiff, against SIMON PEIST and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of April, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of May, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-third Street distant eighty-three feet ten and one-half inches, more or less, easterly from the northeasterly corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-third Street; running thence northerly and parallel, or nearly so, with Amsterdam Avenue sixty-five feet nine inches, more or less, through the centre of a party wall; thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-third Street sixteen feet and one-half an inch; thence southerly and parallel or nearly so with Amsterdam Avenue sixty-five feet eight inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Ninety-third Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of Ninety-third Street sixteen feet one and a half inches to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being more particularly designated by the Street Number 177 West 93rd Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is eleven thousand five hundred and twenty-eight 59-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 17th day of April, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $529.88, with interest thereon from April 30, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $874.59 and interest.

Dated New York, May 4th, 1903.

LYNN W. THOMPSON, Referee.

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NO. 442 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, BOROUGH of Manhattan.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—M. ADELE SMITH and another, as executrix and executor, &c., plaintiff, against MARTIN L. SUGARMAN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of May, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of June, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a map entitled "Maps showing the situation of one hundred and forty-four lots of land, being part of Glass House Farm, the property of George Rapelje, Esq., drawn by Adolphus Loss, City Surveyor, by the number one hundred and thirty-eight and bounded and described as follows:

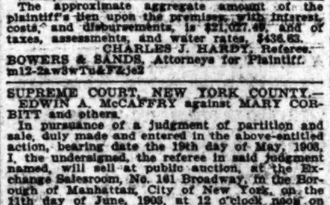
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Thirty-sixth Street and Tenth Avenue; thence running southerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence easterly, parallel with Thirty-sixth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Known by street number Five Hundred and forty-two West Thirty-sixth Street in the City of New York.

Dated New York, May 9, 1903.

CHARLES J. HARDY, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, allowances, disbursements, $27.46, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $436.63.

CHARLES J. HARDY, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

m12-2aw3wTu&Fsje3

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EDWIN A. McCAFFRY against MARY CORBITT and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of May, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of June, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and State of New York, known by the street number as Number Thirty-one Essex Street, as now in possession, the said premises being bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Essex Street, distant one hundred feet north of the northerly side of Hester Street, running thence northwardly, parallel with said Hester Street, sixty-five feet and six inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Essex Street, twelve feet; thence westwardly, again parallel with Hester Street, twenty-five feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Essex Street, thirty-seven feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with Hester Street, eighty-seven feet and six inches, to the westerly side of Essex Street; thence southwardly, along the westerly side of Essex Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, together with any other adjoining lands and rights belonging thereto beyond such lines, and be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, and subject, however, to encroachments thereon, if any by adjoining walls, and subject moreover to all existing tenancies.

Dated New York, May 13th, 1903.

THEODORE SUTRO, Referee.

HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, and known by the street number as 31 Essex Street:

There are no taxes, assessments, or water rates, which are liens upon this property, and this sale is made subject to the tenancies and encroachments above referred to.

Dated New York, May 19th, 1903.

THEODORE SUTRO, Referee.

m20-2aw3wW&F&je11

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, NEW York County.—EVA FLORENCE DIBB, plaintiff, against CHARLES EDMUND DIBB, defendant.—Summons.—This is an action for a divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated March 9th, 1903.

GARDENHIRE & JETMORE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Charles Edmund Dibb, the defendant above named.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, dated the 17th day of March, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 9th day of April, 1903.

Dated New York, April 10th, 1903.

GARDENHIRE & JETMORE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ap10-law6wF

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON DANZIGER and JACOB DANZIGER, doing business as DANZIGER BROTHERS, bankrupts.—No. 5285.

To the creditors of Solomon Danziger and Jacob Danziger, doing business as Danziger Brothers, of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1903, the said Solomon Danziger and Jacob Danziger were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, May 22d, 1903.

EXCURSIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED TOUR TO GETTYSBURG & WASHINGTON

MAY 28 TO MAY 28

Rate, $22.00 from New York

All Necessary Expenses

SPECIAL TRAIN

Consult Ticket Agents, Tourist Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philada.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

MAUCH CHUNK

Switchback and Glen Onoko

EXCURSION,

DECORATION DAY, MAY 30,

VIA

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

ROUND TRIP TICKETS:

ADULTS, $1.50. CHILDREN, 75c.

Switchback Tickets, 50c. Additional.

Special train from Liberty St. Station, 8:30 A. M. South Ferry, 8:25 A. M.

DECORATION DAY SPECIAL 3-DAY TRIP TO **NIAGARA**

LEAVING FRIDAY, MAY 29TH.

Hotel and All Expenses.....$15.50

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SUNDAY EXCURSION, MAY 24TH, TO WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, AND FISHKILL LANDING.

COOL, COMFORTABLE, DELIGHTFUL.

60 miles sail up the Hudson on the fast and superior equipped steamer Homer Ramsdell. Leave Franklin Street at 9:30 A. M., West 129th Street at 10 A. M., returning, leaves Newburgh at 6:30 P. M., arriving at New York at 10:30 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

Daily, (Sundays excepted.) The Mary Powell running on Day Line schedule, 8:40 A. M., from Robbins's St., &c., till 28th, when she starts to Rondout and way landings at 3:15 P. M.

On May 28th Str. "New York" to Albany, and Str. "Albany" to Po'keepsie and return, with way landings. See Steamboat column.

FOR SALE.

HELE'S BALCONY DRYER

THE SAFE AND EASY WAY to hang out clothes in flats and apartments. Holds 110 feet of line. Fastens to side of block and swings in to fire escape. Reel folds up quickly and can be taken in to keep line clean. Ask the landlord to put one up. Write for Catalogue R to

HILL DRYER CO., 219 WEST 125TH ST., NEW YORK, or to factory, Worcester, Mass.

WILLIAMS, VISIBLE TYPEWRITERS,

SOLD AND RENTED. 310 B'WAY.

GENERAL AGENTS. LATEST MODELS. **TYPEWRITER** Rented and Sold. Cash or Installments. 239 B'WAY. EXCHANGE. Tel. 1573 Cort.

WALLPAPER 1,000,000 rolls blanks, 1½c; gilts, 2c; embossed, 3½c; ingrains, 4½c; tiles, tapestries, 5c; silks, 12½c upward. Becker, 168, 172, 180 2d St.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY.

All makes; second-hand at A One Exchange, 243 B'way, N.Y., 1 flight up; 453 Fulton St., B'klyn.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All Makes.

F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 3240 Frank.

BICYCLES $1 PER WEEK. LEADING MAKES. Rausch's, 2,271 3d Ave., (123d.) Evgs.

Desks, roll-tops; partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter-presses, counters, shelving. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters! Why rent? 17c. daily buys any make. Telephone 3220 Broad. Cohen's Typewriter Agency, 18 Broadway.

Typewriters.—When renting or buying get a good one. Best Typewriter Exchange, 68 Park Place. Telephone.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

SCHILLING'S ZOOLOGICAL STORE. TELEPHONE 4121B SPRING.

Just received a new consignment of Japanese spaniels, males and females, the finest that ever came from Japan; 5 lbs. heavy; price, $75 to $200 each; corded poodles and white toy curly poodles, $15 each; also on hand talking parrots, canarys, all kinds of monkeys, snakes, rabbits, fancy pigeons and squirrels; the largest Zoo Store in New York. Write for price list. R. H. Schilling, 28 Cooper Square, opposite 5th St.

For Sale—St. Bernard dog, 1½ years old; beautiful, gentle. Uncas, 161 West 131st St., New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against ALLETA R. BAILEY, George Rayner, Hattie Clark, Edward Aaron, and John Fimian, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of May, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of June, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-ninth Street, distant fifty feet two inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Second Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street; running thence northerly along the westerly line of lot Number Forty (40) on a map of forty-eight (48) lots, part of "Kips Bay Farm," recorded with a deed made by Samuel Jones and Nicholas W. Stuyvesant in Liber two hundred and fifty-four (254) of Conveyances, Page 81, (4,) thirty-five feet six inches to the centre of a strip of land formerly laid down on said map as Maria Street; thence easterly along the centre line of Maria Street fifty feet; thence southerly along the westerly line of said Lot Number Forty (40) twenty-nine feet six inches to the northerly line of Twenty-ninth Street, and thence westerly along the same fifty feet eight inches to the place of beginning; be said dimensions more or less. The said premises being all that part of said lot Number Forty lying between the northerly line of Twenty-ninth Street and the centre line of said strip of land formerly known as Maria Street.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1903.

GEORGE E. PLUNKITT, Referee.

ARTHUR E. KAULFUHS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 277 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 275 East 29th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is five thousand two hundred and three 24-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the second day of May, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to two hundred and forty-nine 28-100 dollars, with interest from May 9th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is the sum of $227.46 and interest.—Dated New York, May 13th, 1903.

THEODORE SUTRO, Referee.

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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, NEW York County.—EVA FLORENCE DIBB, plaintiff, against CHARLES EDMUND DIBB, defendant.—Summons.—This is an action for a divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated March 9th, 1903.

GARDENHIRE & JETMORE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Charles Edmund Dibb, the defendant above named.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, dated the 17th day of March, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 9th day of April, 1903.

Dated New York, April 10th, 1903.

GARDENHIRE & JETMORE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ap10-law6wF

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON DANZIGER and JACOB DANZIGER, doing business as DANZIGER BROTHERS, bankrupts.—No. 5285.

To the creditors of Solomon Danziger and Jacob Danziger, doing business as Danziger Brothers, of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1903, the said Solomon Danziger and Jacob Danziger were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 8th day of

SUB-SURFACE INSPECTORS

Court Decides Col. Monroe Has Right to Appoint Them.

President Cantor's Duty Confined to Inspection of Work on the Surface of Streets.

Commissioner Robert Grier Monroe of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity has the right to appoint corporation Inspectors under the provisions of the Greater New York Charter. A controversy arose over the right to appoint Inspectors to supervise the work of the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company. Under the charter Borough President Cantor has the right to appoint a set of Inspectors, but Commissioner Monroe claimed that the right of the Borough President's office was limited to the surface of the streets, and that his department should have Inspectors on all sub-surface contracts, except sewers, to look after the city's water mains and other conduits.

Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman, in a decision yesterday, upheld the contention of Commissioner Monroe, and now corporation Inspectors will be appointed by President Cantor to look after the work on the surface and all matters relating to sewers, while Commissioner Monroe will appoint another set without the formality of civil service examinations to look after the water mains and sub-surface work.

The action came into court in the form of an application by the company for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel both the Commissioner and the Borough President to sign the permits for the company to open streets to lay its subways and ducts without the imposition of conditions as to the inspection. Borough President Cantor at all times was willing to sign the permits and had eight Inspectors to supervise the work, contending that such inspection was all that was necessary. Commissioner Monroe, on the other hand, insisted on the right to appoint his own Inspectors, in addition, at a salary of $100 a month each, to be paid by the company, and insisted on inserting a clause in the permits specifying that none of the work in question should be performed except in the presence of and with the approval of such an Inspector.

At the argument of the motion in Special Term the Corporation Counsel's office appeared for President Cantor and took sides with the subway company, Commissioner Monroe being represented by outside counsel.

There are 203 permits which have been held up awaiting the court's decision. They involve eight miles of subways, with 40,800 feet of ducts in addition. The company contends that the stand taken by the Commissioner means an additional expense to it amounting to $25,000 annually.

TO BEAUTIFY THE CITY.

Recommendations in the Municipal Art Society's Report to the Mayor.

The Municipal Art Society yesterday submitted to the Mayor its scheme for beautifying the city. The report suggests that all important streets should have an underground roadway for pedestrians that would afford relief, especially during crowded hours.

Other recommendations include arcades constructed at convenient points; parks laid out along the water front; at the Battery a water gate, a triumphal arch, and a monument to record the growth of the city; a public forum in Union Square, a monument to the prison ship martyrs at Fort Greene, Brooklyn; a historic monument at Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue to record the events of the civil war, and numerous historical tablets and memorial fountains. Many of the latter, the report says, would be contributed by public-spirited citizens if they could feel that by so doing they were contributing to perfect the detail of a plan that would make the city the leading one of the world. A resolution is now before the Board of Aldermen empowering the Mayor to appoint a commission that will consider the suggestions of the Art Commission, and prepare a comprehensive plan for beautifying the city, such commission to report to the Mayor not later than May, 1904.

COMPRESSED AIR TROUBLES.

Creditors, Including Chicago Interests, File Petition in Bankruptcy Against the Company.

A creditors' petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Compressed Air Company of 24 State Street by the following creditors, all of Chicago: Reuben H. Donnelley, $2,000; Joseph H. Vaill, $830, and Frederick Carter, $375. The claims are all on notes of the company made on July 10 and Dec. 10, 1902, now overdue, and partially secured by bonds of the Rome Locomotive and Machine Works of Rome, N. Y., the value of which is stated to be in the petition as problematical. It was alleged that the company while insolvent on May 19 at New York City transferred a portion of its property, namely, $7,425 in money or credits, to the Morton Trust Company, as Trustee, for certain creditors of the Compressed Air Company, among them being Walter P. D. Hamon, Alexander C. Soper, James Soper, and the Safety Car Heating Company, all of New York, who as holders of interest coupons due Oct. 15, 1903, upon bonds of the company have been paid the interest on the bonds, thus giving them a preference.

At the office of the company, 24 State Street, it was said the President was out of town, and no one there was authorized to say anything about the petition. Chauncey S. Truax, the attorney of the company, also declined to say anything about the matter. The company is a New York corporation, incorporated in April, 1901, with a capital stock of $8,000,000, of which $755,000 is preferred stock and $7,245,000 common stock, and succeeded the American Air Power Company of New York and the Compressed Air Motor Company of Chicago. Henry D. Cooke became President; Harry Monkhouse, Vice-President, and Henry A. Himely, Treasurer.

Two years ago the Compressed Air Company, it is said, obtained control of the Rome Locomotive and Machine Works by purchase of the entire capital stock. This corporation was incorporated in July, 1883, with a capital stock of $150,000, and its annual statement in October last showed assets $328,530 and liabilities $126,185, including bonds of $103,000. Both concerns have offices at the same place in 24 State Street, this city, and it was said there yesterday that the Rome Locomotive and Machine Works were running right along. Two years ago the Compressed Air Company experimented with its motor system on the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street crosstown lines, but it did not satisfy the people living along the line. Last month a chattel mortgage of $500,000 to the State Trust Company was renewed, to secure a bond issue.

REAL ESTATE DEAL DISPUTE.

Proceedings to Have Auction Sale of Broadway Property for $1,114,000 Set Aside.

By the filing of a lis pendens yesterday notice was given that steps will be taken to have set aside the real estate auction sale of Wednesday at which the United States Realty and Construction Company bought for a total of $1,114,000 the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-first Street, the block front on the west side of Broadway between Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets, and the northwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-second Street. Those who seek to have the sale set aside are Henry E. Coe and William G. Park, who each held a one-tenth interest in the syndicate which acquired the properties in April, 1902.

The New York Realty Corporation, which has since been absorbed by the United States Realty and Construction Company, held a four-tenths interest in this syndicate. The total paid for the properties a year ago, as shown by the deeds recorded at the time, was $1,225,000, so that, so far as the other members of the syndicate are concerned, Wednesday's auction shows a loss of $111,000, to which must be added a year's carrying charges. The sale was held by order of the representatives of the New York Realty Corporation, with the concurrence of four other one-tenth interests, making in all eight-tenths. Aside from this, the New York Realty Corporation has been, since the syndicate's organization, its manager, with written authority to sell, mortgage, or lease any of the properties.

The position of Messrs. Park and Coe, as stated yesterday by their counsel, Francis L. Wellman, is that the sale was irregular in that their consent to the sale was not given. Furthermore, they say that the control of the property given to the New York Realty Corporation was distinctly a trusteeship, and that as that corporation and the United States Realty and Construction Company are so closely connected with each other, the auction was in effect a sale by a trustee to himself at a figure considerably below the value of the property.

When the matter was brought to the attention of Robert E. Dowling, who was one of the Vice Presidents of the New York Realty Corporation and who holds a similar office in the United States Realty and Construction Company, he said:

"The sale was held in accordance with the expressed consent of eight-tenths of the syndicate's membership, under which condition it was perfectly right to exercise the power of selling the property vested in the New York Realty Corporation. The remaining two-tenths interests, it is true, did not consent to the sale—nor did they oppose it. The fact is that they would not give their consent to any plan whatever, either for the sale of the property or its improvement or to any readjustment of ownership so that it could be handled more profitably.

"All that we have sought to bring about has been to get matters into such shape that something can be done with the property, and if the plaintiffs in these suits think that this end can be accomplished better with the aid of the courts, that method is perfectly agreeable to us."

BOY GETS $105,766 VERDICT.

Jury Decides That Charles B. Rosseau Is the Son of the Late Charles Broadway Rouss.

A jury before Justice Blanchard yesterday rendered a verdict for $105,766.16 in favor of ten-year-old Charles B. Rosseau, who by guardian has been suing the estate of the late millionaire dry goods merchant, Charles Broadway Rouss, for support and maintainence.

For three days this case has been pending in the Supreme Court, "Mrs. Rosseau," the mother, testifying that Charles Broadway Rouss was the father of the boy, who was born June 5, 1892. She also contended that in March of 1901, and again in September of the same year, Mr. Rouss made a verbal contract with her that if she would bring up the boy as he directed, until June, 1902, when the child became ten years of age, he would settle upon the boy the sum of $100,000.

Before that time Mr. Rouss died, and the estate refused to pay "Mrs. Rosseau" the money, having previously paid her $23,000 in lieu of any dower rights which she might have under her claim of a common law marriage, which she asserted was contracted with Rouss after the death of his legal wife and some eight years after the birth of the child. During the trial of the action it was brought out that Mr. Rouss was known as "Carlos Rosseau" when in the company of "Mrs. Rosseau."

When the case was given to the jury yesterday Justice Blanchard said there were three questions of fact for it to decide. The first was whether Charles Broadway Rouss was the father of the boy, whether he had entered into a contract with the mother as contended, and whether the contract was duly performed on the part of "Mrs. Rosseau." On all of these points the jury found in the affirmative.

"Mrs. Rosseau" thanked the jury and her lawyers after the verdict, saying she never would have brought the action had she not been convinced she was carrying out the wishes of Mr. Rouss in providing for the boy.

GREENE WANTS A NEW STATION.

Police Commissioner Displeased with the Tenderloin Building.

Police Commissioner Greene visited the West Thirtieth Street Station last evening about 6:45 o'clock, to make an inspection. After looking over the Sergeant's books he went through the dormitories, prison, and all the other departments of the station. He seemed to be anything but pleased with the condition of affairs, and said that he was going to use all his efforts toward the speedy construction of a new station house.

He took the desk and turned out the night platoon at 7 o'clock. Then, after a short interview with Capt. O'Connor, he left the station. He refrained from remarking on the Summer blouses worn by the men.

PANIC ON A TROLLEY CAR.

Women Jump When Fuse Burns Out and Are Injured.

The burning out of a fuse on trolley car 1,626 of the Greenpoint line yesterday morning at Rush Street and Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, caused a panic among the women passengers, many of whom jumped from the moving car. Four of them were painfully hurt. They are Miss Delia Workowitz, eighteen years old, of 1,305 Marion Street, who received bruises about the body and a concussion of the brain; Mrs. Catherine Gurdis and Frances Wollas of 68 North Eighth Street, and Clara Pulloch of 173 North Third Street, who received cuts and bruises, which were dressed by an ambulance surgeon. Miss Workowitz was removed to the Eastern District Hospital.

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHTS OF SAILING VESSELS OVER STEAMERS.—The schooner Lois V. Chaples, while bound out of the Harbor of Cape Haitien, Island of Santo Domingo, under full sail, collided with the steamer St. Simon, bound in. The schooner's course was about north. The steamer was headed about south by west. The master of the steamer, on the trial of an action for damages brought by the owners of the Chaples, charged that the accident was the fault of the schooner's Captain in not giving way a little, so that the witness could have continued on what otherwise would have been his normal course. He charged, also, that the Captain of the schooner changed his course. Judge Adams of the United States District Court has decided that the steamer was in fault for not avoiding the sailing vessel. He said, in part: "As a matter of fact, there was no change of course on the part of the schooner until the vessels were within from 50 to 100 yards of each other, when she probably changed to port in an endeavor to avoid the collision, but she cannot be held in fault for such change, which was made in extremis. It is clear that the primary cause of the collision was an endeavor on the part of the steamer to compel the schooner to change her course to the starboard to suit the steamer's convenience. The schooner was within her legal rights in refusing to make the change, and the steamer was obviously in fault for the collision."

SERVANT INDUCED TO USE DEFECTIVE TOOLS.—Where a servant continues to use defective tools and appliances in reliance upon the master's promise to remedy the defects and to compensate him for any personal injuries he may sustain in their use, the servant may, the Second Appellate Division decides, in the event of being injured, maintain an action for damages. (Obanhein vs. Arbuckle, 80 App. Div., 465.)

"The effect of the master's promise to pay damages in case of injury," said Justice Hirschberg, in giving the Appellate Court's opinion, "is a waiver of the right to assert as a defense the fact of the assumption of the risk by the servant, while at the same time it is tantamount to the actual assumption of such risk in respect to the financial consequences of his negligence by the master himself as the conscious wrongdoer. Certainly, the consequences apprehended by both are the consequences of the master's concealed negligence in failing to fulfill a duty imposed upon him by law, and the plain assurance given to the servant is that if he will use the defective appliance in his master's service until a safer one can be substituted, it shall be at the master's risk so far as concerns the right to compensation for the neglect of duty which lies at the foundation both of the injury inflicted and of the remedial action. While there could be no recovery save for the promise, the recovery is not upon the promise, but because of the negligence which occasioned it. In other words, the gravamen of the action is the master's negligence and not his promise to pay. No question of contributory negligence is involved, for want of care in the manner of using the defective appliance contributing to the accident would undoubtedly bar a recovery."

SMASH IN COTTON MARKET

Extreme Break of Fifty-five Points in the July Option.

PANIC SEIZES BULL CLIQUE

Wall Street Operator Who Had Been Squeezed by Col. Brown of New Orleans Credited with Successful Onslaught.

There was a big break in the cotton market yesterday, the prices of the various options declining 27 to 55 points from the closing prices on Wednesday. The decline was caused by a concerted effort on the part of some large Stock Exchange operators, who had been badly squeezed by the rise in cotton options, and who decided to "break the market or bust." At least, this is the story which was generally circulated in Wall Street on the various Exchanges, and, although no one could be found to swear that the story was the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, yet it was evident that there was enough truth in it to make things rather uncomfortable for the bull clique.

The whole story as told in the brokers' offices is something like this: A big stock market operator, who is also a railroad man, and who is known to be worth millions, having considerably added to his fortune by certain operations on the bull side of the cotton market, was persuaded by his advisers that cotton was too high, and that it should be sold short. He followed this advice, but in doing so overlooked a few elements in the situation, among them Col. Brown, the New Orleans cotton bull. The latter, however, upset the Wall Street man's calculations by putting up cotton quotations. The Wall Street man would not, however, give up the fight, but instead threw overboard a lot of Baltimore and Ohio, St. Paul, Atchison, and Union Pacific stocks, which he had bought at much lower figures. These forced sales hurt the stock market, but it also enabled the Wall Street man to not only make good his margins in cotton, but to get up a big scheme to drown out Col. Brown and his followers by such a flood of selling orders that not even $20,000,000 in original margins would be enough to enable him to keep up prices.

The attack as planned came off on schedule. Large selling orders cabled over to Liverpool broke the market there some 38 points before the opening here. As in view of the big rise in New York on Wednesday higher prices had been expected from Liverpool, the wholly unlooked for demoralization in that market fell like a thunderbolt into the opening market here, so that right at the start there was a break in the various options of 20 points and more. The Brown clique tried to stem the market, but soon found its efforts unavailing, whereupon it withdrew for the time being, and let the market take care of itself. This it proceeded to do by shooting down the grade with a bewildering speed. Within half an hour the July option had experienced an extreme decline of 40 points. Enormous blocks of cotton were offered by the bears, and the declining quotations soon disclosed the fact that the market was honeycombed with stop loss orders. When these were thrown into the pit it fairly staggered the bulls, and soon utter demoralization prevailed.

Toward noon when the liquidation had run its course and the pit was nearly exhausted, the bull clique put in some slight support which, together with covering by shorts, caused a rally of some 10 points. But in the afternoon this improvement was lost, and the market closed at the lowest of the day. The May option, which had crossed the 12-cent mark on Wednesday, closed yesterday at 11.60, over 40 points below the highest Wednesday price. The July option declined to 10.70, or 55 points below Wednesday's closing. August slumped off 51 points from Wednesday's closing to 10.47. September closed at 9.85, down 34 points; October closed at 9.27, down 32 points; December closed at 9.10, down 20 points, and January closed at 9.12, down 27 points.

There was a report that the banks had declined to advance money to the bull clique, but inquiry at several of the banks disproved this report.

F. M. TUCKER & CO. SUSPEND.

Boston Brokers Had Been Doing Heavy Trade in Cotton—Trouble May Be Temporary.

BOSTON, May 21.—The suspension of F. M. Tucker & Co., bankers and brokers, 60 State Street, was announced on the Stock Exchange to-day. The firm has been doing a heavy commission business in cotton, and slow responses to calls for the liquidation of collateral is given as the cause of the failure. The firm includes Frederick M. Tucker and Tracy H. Tucker. They hold two seats in the Boston Stock Exchange and have connection with the New York Stock and Cotton Exchanges and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The members of the firm can make no statement of its financial condition at present except to express confidence that the assets are in excess of the liabilities, and that the suspension will be only temporary. Hollis R. Bailey, an attorney, has been named as assignee.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—Cotton opened steady to-day, but in the course of the morning a slump set in, and at 12:30 o'clock prices showed a decline of from 2½ to 14½ points from Wednesday's closing prices.

On receipt of the New York opening prices there was some excitement, and on further cable messages arriving, prices again declined until the market closed demoralized, with 13½ to 21½ points decline for near months and 7 to 11 points decline for distant months.

TIN PLATE WAGE CONFERENCE.

Unions Accede to Company's Desire to Increase Annual Output.

The end of the conference between the officials of the American Tin Plate Company and the committee representing the Amalgamated Iron, Copper, and Tin Workers, headed by President Schaffer, was announced yesterday at the offices of the American Tin Plate Company.

Vice President Beaver announced that the same scale of rates for work as was in existence last year had been agreed upon for the coming year, beginning July 1. The main point of difficulty in the conference was over the increase of the output of the company. Mr. Beaver said that it had been agreed that the company should increase its output by 10 to 15 per cent. This was the desire of the company, and the unions acceded to it. The hours of work are not increased.

TROLLEY SLOT CAUGHT VEHICLE.

Three Women Badly Scared and Short Runaway of Horses.

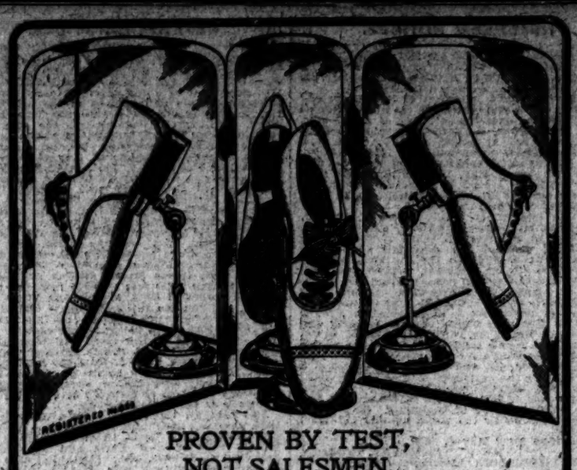
Street car traffic was blocked at Park Row and Spruce Street last evening for half an hour through a peculiar accident that befell a carriage containing the family of Henry Mahl of 837 Hudson Street, Hoboken. The vehicle, a two-seated surrey, was being driven down Park Row by Thomas Williams, the coachman, who lives at 230 East Forty-first Street, shortly before 6 o'clock, when the wheels on the right-hand side, toward City Hall Park, slipped into the trolley slot.

The horses became alarmed and wrenched themselves free from the carriage, pulling the coachman over the dashboard after them. As they started toward Spruce Street, however, Policemen Frank Heffernan and Denis Dineen of the Oak Street Station caught and held them.

During the excitement the occupants of the carriage, Mrs. Mahl and her two married daughters, Mrs. Tabbenhall and Mrs. Springmyer, who live at 835 Hudson Street, in Hoboken, became alarmed and jumped from the carriage as the wheels sank and as the horses bolted. They were frightened, but not injured. After some delay the carriage was released.

One More Trust Company Out.

The Fifth Avenue Trust Company, of which Levi P. Morton is President, announced yesterday that it would withdraw from the Clearing House Association May 28.



PROVEN BY TEST, NOT SALESMEN.

SALESMEN are generally honest but never infallible. Every mis-statement is not necessarily a false statement, but it may be. A salesman who cannot see through the finish is justified in telling you a shoe has an Oak sole if he has been told so by the buyer and the traveller, who in turn have been told so by the manufacturer.

He might also assert that Kid, for instance, is less sweaty, because lighter than Valvic Calfskin, if there were no means of proving him wrong. (See Valvic Test in Regal Windows.)

He cannot tell you more than he himself knows about it, and he is paid to tell you the best he knows about the goods he has to sell—not the worst points.

Regals are the only shoes that volunteer proofs where others only volunteer statements.

We prove the use of Genuine Oak Bark Tan Sole leather before purchase (See "Window of the Sole:") Help to defeat trickery by demanding proofs.

REGAL

THE SHOE THAT PROVES

Sold only in 51 Regal Shoe Stores from New York to San Francisco and London. Also by mail.

18 Stores Metropolitan District
MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY:
43 Cortlandt St.
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.
291 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
782 " cor. 10th Street.
1211 " bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
1341 " opp. Herald Building.
507 Eighth Ave., bet. 35th and 36th Sts.
166 West 125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
2250 Third Ave., s w cor. 124th St.

BROOKLYN:
357 Fulton St., opp. Montague St.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Ave.
1091 B'way., bet. Ditmars St. & Willoughby Ave.
406 Fifth Ave.

JERSEY CITY:
66 Newark Ave.

NEWARK, N. J.:
841 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N. J.

WOMEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK CITY: 785 Broadway, corner 10th St.
1339 Broadway, opp. Herald Square.
2087 Seventh Ave., cor. 125th St.

The less your shoe the better you're shod for hot weather.

Shoes less the hot top—low shoes of approved lasts.

$3.50 and $5.

Why shouldn't you have the comfort of a straw hat, right now?

$2 to $15.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
1200 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOR SIMPLE BEDROOMS.
GOLDEN OAK.

3 pc. Suites	$34.00
Chiffoniers	17.00
Toilet Tables	12.00
Chairs	1.00
Costumers	1.00
Towel Racks	.90

Artistic Bedroom Rugs—a large assortment; plain centres with shaded borders, others with flowery designs.

Many Bedroom Suites in Oaks, Georgia Pine, Sycamore, Maple, etc., now reduced below even factory prices, so promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 and 47 WEST 23rd ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

Carriage Entrance, 28 West 24th St.

FACTORIES: 505 TO 515 WEST 32D ST.

there are many good trains to chicago but certainly none better than the black diamond express of the lehigh valley. fare only nineteen dollars. try it. reservations 355 broadway. a number of other ticket offices. see timetable in this paper. night trains also—leaving 5.40 p. m.

SUGGESTIONS

Pictured in our new publication, "A good Book About Clothes," are the comforts of Summer. We send it so you can see. Or, come here and see the real things.

From the Suit list:

Of wool crash, from $10.

Of navy blue serge, from $12.

Of light homespun, from $12.

Of light tweed, from $12.

A "Sennet" or a "Split Straw" is the hat for you, $1.50 to $3.00.

Outing Shoes, canvas and russet, $3.00, either leather or rubber soles.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

To California

Solid through trains from Chicago without change daily at 10 a. m., 8. p. m. and 11.30 p. m. The

Overland Limited

the most luxurious train in the world, is less than three days en route to San Francisco. *The Best of Everything.*

All agents sell tickets via this route.

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Ask any agent for tickets or address

H. A. Gross, 461 Broadway or R. Tenbroeck, 287 Broadway, New York.

UNION PACIFIC
THE OVERLAND ROUTE
WORLD'S PICTORIAL LINE

HOPKINS

Our Mildew-proof Awnings never fade. Send postal for estimates.

JOHN C. HOPKINS & CO., 119 Chambers St.

AWNINGS

JORDAN'S OLD ESTABLISHED N. Y. STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS

437-9 WEST 45TH ST

Has for the last 46 years enjoyed the well merited confidence of housekeepers. Cleaned, packed, and stored if desired.

Telephone 511 38th.

FURS Stored Free. All Furs remodelled and redyed at Summer rates. NO CHARGE for cold storage until called for. New styles now shown. Alaska Fur Co. 927 B'way, near 23d St.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

"A rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

But

Friday Would Not Be Friday

without

The Bright Particular Values

for which

WE'VE MADE IT FAMOUS.

A Great List for To-Day!

STRONG AMERICAN GINGHAMS
Best styles and colors—also Fancy Ratiste Lawns—variety of best styles—regularly .10 and .12½. 5

FANCY OXFORD CHEVIOTS
Strong and stylish for Shirt Waist Suits—value .10. 6¼

CORDED DRESS GINGHAMS
Fine quality—also Mercerized Gingham—pink only—10-cent quality. 8

BLACK TAFFETA SILKS
Firm weave—excellent for Summer waists and linings—value .39. .29

27-INCH PONGEES
Natural color—strong, smooth weave—usually .50. .39

BLUE-AND-WHITE CHINA SILKS
Polka Dots and Rings—23-inch—value 50 cents. .39

BLACK MOHAIRS
46-inch—high lustre—usually 45 cts. .25

ALL WOOL ALBATROSS
Crepe finish—full line of street and evening shades—plenty of black and cream—usually 45 cents. .29

LININGS FOR TO-DAY
Mercerized Skirtings—36-inch—leading shades—value 15 cents. 7½
Mercerized Lining Sateens—36-inch—latest shades—value 35 cents. .25

SCOTCH SHIRTING FLANNELS
Large variety—two and three tone stripes—value 42 cents. .29

GENUINE LONSDALE CAMBRICS
Look for label—others ask 10 and 12½ cents—To-day. 6⅞
No Mail Orders.

40-INCH INDIA LINONS
Fine sheer quality for Waists and Dresses—value .21. .15

ALL LINEN TABLE DAMASKS
Cream and white—66 and 72 inch—extra heavy—ten patterns—70 cent qualities. .55

ALL LINEN NAPKINS
Satin Double Damask—20-inch—usually $2.39 dozen—to-day. 1.69

ALL LINEN CRASH TOWELLING
17-inch—regularly 7¾ cents. 4⅞

TURKISH TOWELS
From special purchase—
42-inch—bleached—usually .15. 9
50-inch—bleached—usually .29. .19
Best quality—thick and spongy.

GREAT VALUES IN MUSLIN DEPT.
Unbleached Muslins—1¼ yds. wide—value .14. 9¾
Cheese Cloths—value .5. 3½
Mosquito Netting—1¼ yds. wide—all colors—3 yds. to piece. .45
Tarlatans—30 inch—all colors. 9¾
Fine White Imported Tarlatans—value .18 to .35. 12½

WHITE CROCHET SPREADS
For Single Beds—Marseilles designs—value .69. .45

SUMMER BLANKETS
Full size—Tan with combination pink and blue borders—were $1.49. .85

IMPORTED ORIENTAL DRAPERIES
50 inch—Persian, Moorish and Turkish Cross Stripes—with and without tinsel—value $1.00. .39

FANCY ART TICKINGS
Oriental and detached figure designs—for slip covering and draperies—value .29. .19

FIGURED FURNITURE VELVETS
in Oriental and Floral designs—were 59 cents. .39

500 SMYRNA RUGS
3 feet long—dozen styles—value 1.50. .98

BATHROOM SET
Six pieces, value $3.00. 1.98
Set Includes: 24 inch Towel Bar. Soap Dish—for Tub Rim. Soap Dish—for Wall. Paper Roller. Combination Glass and Tooth Brush Holder. Two prong Coat Hook.
Each piece guaranteed—solid brass, nickel-plated—one-third less than regular.
No Mail Orders.

ROGERS NICKEL SILVERWARE
Tea Spoons—plain or bead edge—value .39—½ dozen. .23
Table Spoons or Forks to match—value .69—½ dozen. .49

STAMPED LINENS
Momie Linen Bureau Scarfs—open work and heavy knot fringe—value .39. .24
Damask Linen Squares—22 inch—hemstitched—variety of designs—usually .29. .19

KNIVES AND FORKS
Good steel—set of six each—value .69. .39
White Bone Handle Knives—fine steel—value .21—each. .17

TYPEWRITERS' PAPER
Our famous "Blue Diamond"—500 sheets—value .40. .21

SCENTED TOILET SOAPS
3½ oz. cakes—assorted odors—dozen—great value at 30 cents. .25

EMB'D CANVAS SOFA PILLOWS
Deep ruffle emb'd edge—silk floss filled—serviceable for Hammocks, Boats and Summer Cottages—value .80. .69

CUT GLASS SALTS AND PEPPERS
Sterling silver top—value 25 cents. .17

PEARL SHIRT WAIST SETS
Set of three—value 39 cents. .24

LEATHER SHOPPING BAGS
Sateen Top—Leather Straps—value .65. .39

ALL SILK CREPE DE CHINE
23 inch—all colors—also white and black—Dollar quality. .59

LADIES' SILK SUIT SPECIAL
Taffeta, Pongee, Foulard and Louisine—checks, stripes, dots and plain colors and black—tucks, pipings, lace insertings, fagotings or stitchings—tucked or flounced skirts—value $18.00. 13.98

LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS
English Mixtures in best colors—strapped yoke effect—value $5.98. 3.98

LADIES' WASHABLE DRESSES
Linen, Chambray and Duck—trimmed in a variety of styles, with tucks, insertings or pipings—value $5.98. 3.98

LADIES' CHINA SILK WAISTS
White and black—pin tucks, side or box pleats—also yoke effects, with Cluny or Val. lace—with or without skeleton collar and cuffs. 2.98

LADIES' LAWN KIMONOS
Full Length Figured and striped—best colors—wide band trim—full cut—usually .98. .69

LADIES' LAWN WRAPPERS
Light and dark figures and stripes—flounced skirt—value $1.39. .79

LADIES' SAILOR HATS
Rough Straw—latest shapes—navy and black bands—value 1.39. .98

ROSE SPRAYS AND FOLIAGE
Extra large—full hat trimming—value .69. To-day. .35

LADIES' WHITE WAISTS
Fine Lawn-tucks and wide Cluny lace insertings down front and on collar and cuffs—great value. 1.69
Damask and fancy figured Madras—full or stitched strap front—single or double row buttons. .98

LADIES' COLORED WAISTS
Lawn and Chambray—stripes and plain colors—full or yoke front—hemstitched tucks and pearl buttons—usually $1.39 to $1.59. .98

LADIES' FINE BATISTE CORSETS
Straight fronts—lace and ribbon trim—all sizes—usually $1.00. .69

LADIES' CAMBRIC SKIRTS
Ruffled lawn flounce, with lace and 3 insertings—or deep emb'y ruffle—usually $1.19. .79

LADIES' CORSET COVERS
Fine Cambric—full front, 3 rows fagoting—lace edge, ribbon run; also V shape—two rows H. S. emb'y and edge—usually .35. .19

LADIES' GOOD MUSLIN GOWNS
V or high neck—with yoke of emb'y insertings and tucks—emb'y ruffle—usually .69. .49

LADIES' SKIRT CHEMISES
Fine Nainsook—full front with fine tucked bodice and Point de Paris lace insertings and edge—ribbon run—trimmed skirt—value $1.29. .79

GIRLS' WASHABLE DRESSES
Chambray and Gingham—pretty colors—with and without plaque and emb'y trimmings—usually $1.69—to-day. .98

BOYS' LAUNDERED BLOUSES
Percale and Madras—plain colors, stripes and figures—full cut—4 to 14 years—usually .59. .39

BOYS' WASHABLE SAILOR SUITS
Fancy striped and checked cheviots in tan, pink and gray—full cut blouses—hemstitched collars—3 to 10 yrs.—extra value at $1.49. .98

BOYS' ALL WOOL KNEE PANTS
Fine light cheviots and Flannels—patent hand—large sizes are made with belt loops—value 75 cents to $1.00. .50

BABIES' BEDFORD CORD REEFERS
newest styles—dainty trimmings value $1.29. .79

BABIES' SUMMER CAPS
Lawn and Washable Silks—with and without fancy ruches—value .69. .49

LITTLE CHILDREN'S DRESSES
Lawn and Nainsook—yoke and long waist styles—value .69. .49

MERCERIZED SATEEN PETTICOATS
Black and black-and-white stripes, checks and plaids, also Seersuckers, and Chambrays, with ruffles and accordion pleatings—usually .98. .79

CHILDREN'S RIB COTTON HOSE
Fast black—double heels and toes—value 15 cents. .9

LADIES' COTTON HOSE
Plain and open work effects—usually .19 cents. 12½

LADIES' RIB VESTS
Fine Yarn—Crochet necks, ribbed arms; value .17. 12½
Rib Lisle—Lace trim, value .24. .19

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS
Neat striped Madras—separate cuffs. .49

MEN'S BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS
French neck—also Drawers, double seat—usually .39. .29

SILK COACHING PARASOLS
Stripes and Plaids—value $2.25. 1.65
Union Taffeta Sun Umbrellas—24-inch Navy Blue, Black, Green and Red—value 1.98. 1.49

LADIES' WASHABLE STOCKS
Cheviot, Madras, Linen, Pique, Duck, Lawn and Lace—polka dots, fancy stitching and fagotings, white and colors—all the newest shapes—value .49. .25

RIBBON SPECIALS
3-inch Satins and Taffetas—plain and fancy stripe—value .15. 11
4 and 4½ inch Satin Taffeta—Colors, Black and White—value .35. .25

To-day Being Friday
Yesterday's Sale Prices
for
DRESS SUIT CASES AND BAGS
will be repeated